Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE of the WORLD. BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,423—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6527	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	6302	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4184	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	R. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	6227	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	6527	W. Wheeler	17th ,,
† SHANNON	6302	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	6187	C. Gadd	31st ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ressevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 336	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,200	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LOND. N.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., calling at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnoehing	4,756	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Ambert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,980	Duchateau	29th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Arrangements of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED RATES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th September, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohamra and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 13th October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class. P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4139 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	22	10
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese caps, nickel gauze caps, Sidetrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SIMGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS

BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL OF

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

FINEST YORK HAMS OF ALL SIZES,
HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE BACON,
CHEDDAR, GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, STILTON,
GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESES.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O. ..... Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line ..... Britannia	12th do.
P. and O. ..... Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line ..... Australia	30th do.
P. and O. ..... Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O. ..... Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line ..... Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

VEGETABLES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

ASPARAGUS—	Cash. Per Tin. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
German (finest picked)	2 8	2 12
Californian (Oyster Bay)	1 5	1 8
Dwarf (delicious flavour)	1 0	1 2
Points, for Soups	0 15	1 1
FRENCH BEANS ..... per Tin	0 10	0 12
Do. do. ..... per Bot.	0 14	1 0
PEAS, Fine Green ..... per Tin	0 9	0 10
Do. Finest French ..... per Tin	0 12	0 14
Do. do. do. ..... per Bot.	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat ybrid, soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed by the Storekeeper H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the Railway Store Yard, Secunderabad Station on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 7th and 8th October, 1898, Commencing at 10 a.m., daily the undermentioned old and unserviceable Stores.

Files, W. I. SCRAP, etc., etc.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

ARDASER R. PILCHER,
Railway Auctioneer.
Secunderabad, 22nd September, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

1. CANS TIN KEROSINE OIL, EMPTY.
2. CASES WOODEN KEROSINE TIN, EMPTY.
3. CASKS OIL, TAR, ETC., EMPTY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1898, for any or either of above lots.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

TERMS. Offer to be binding for the PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS from date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS. As usual for each lot prior to delivery.

TENDER FORMS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, which in being returned, must be accompanied by a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

COMPOUND PLAGUE TINCTURE.

PER SMALL BOTTLE	Re. 0-12
" LARGE "	Re. 1-6

PREPARED BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

87TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

INTENDING competitors are reminded that entries for all events close at the Gymkhana on SATURDAY, 1st October.

II.—Ponies and Gallowayes not holding current W. I. T. C. and polo certificates will be measured by the Committee at the Gymkhana at 7 a.m., on Monday, 3rd Oct.

III.—For events Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 owners are particularly requested to send in to the Honorary Secretaries, the names of the riders of their horses or ponies and in events Nos. 6 and 7 their colours also.

C. CORBETT,
Joint Hon Secretary, A and S. Meeting.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and after SATURDAY, the first of October 1898, the timings of some of the Through and Local PASSENGER TRAINS on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system will be altered.

For details see the published Time Tables and Notices exhibited at Stations, and also the Company's Coaching Guide dated the 1st of October 1898.

The Down and Up Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and South East Mail Trains remain unaltered.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th of September, 1898.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1235.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1295.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1256.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidised Mounts, very superior	60
1297.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Empress" Model, best bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	29

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
1268-19.— Do. do.	49

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-of-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India and Colonies for 27s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 25s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.
NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

	Rs. as.
THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898 Edition, bound in cloth	7 14
MARTINDALE AND WESTCOTT'S EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA. Revised in accordance with above, 9th Edition, 1898, Roan Leather ..	7 14

NEWEST LAW PUBLICATIONS.

ILBERT'S GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1898.	15 12
POLLOCK ON THE LAW OF TORTS, 1897.	18 12
SMITH AND SPURLING'S MANUAL OF COMMON LAW, 1898	11 0
AMEER ALI AND WOODROFFE'S LAW OF EVIDENCE IN INDIA	24 8
WOODFALL'S LANDLORD AND TENANT, 1898	28 0
AGNEW AND HENDERSON'S CRIMINAL CODE PROCEDURE, 1898	16 0
WOODMAN'S DIGEST OF THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS, Vol. VIII	16 0
BUCKLEY ON COMPANIES, 1897	27 0
INDERMAUR'S PRINCIPLES OF COMMON LAW, 1898. English Edition	15 0

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

By AZIZ-UD-DIN AHMAD, Member of the Provincial Civil Service, N.-W. P. and Oudh, a Magistrate in the Bara Banki Districts, and Author of the Commentaries on N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act, &c., &c., being Act V. of 1898. With Rulings, and Decisions of the Punjab Chief Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, Circulars and Orders of the different Local Governments, together with the Police, Reformatory and Whipping Acts..... 8 0

THE CURRENCY QUESTION, IN A NEW ASPECT.

THE GREAT POWER—By M. DeD. WEBBE. 2 8

"Clearly written and logically constructed—a useful work."—*The Times.*

"The best book we have read on the subject." *The Joint Stock Examiner.*

NOVELTY THEATRE

FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, Sept. 29th.

Return Visit (after an absence of 7 years) of the Original

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES

Everything Bright, Fresh and Sparkling.

A Genuine 2 HOURS Entertainment.

POPULAR PRICES:—

Stalls Rs. 3, Circle Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1, Gallery 8 Annas.

Children Half Price to all Classes.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M.'s Forces Half Price to Circle and Pit.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S, LD.

Grand Matinees Every SATURDAY At 4-15.

Special Terms to Schools.

E. C. CLITHEROW,
Director.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in ACCORDANCE with the rules PASSED at the GENERAL MEETING of Members held on the 22nd instant, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have appointed SATURDAY and MONDAY, 15th and 17th October 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

The Ballot Box will be OPEN at the Offices of the Association from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid on and after 29th September 1898, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15, per Share will be paid on and after 29th September 1898, to the registered Shareholders of the Company on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Cumroodin Amroodin, as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 5th to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FURNITURE, SHOW CUPBOARD, CHANDELIERS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Nussarbhoy Carramsey Khoja and Cassumbhoy Carramsey Khojar Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of writing itable, empty metha boxes, chairs, mattresses, pillows, &c.

Also in re Fazulbhoy Mehrally Chinoy and others, insolvents, consisting of carved table, round table with marble slab, corner cabinets, teapoys, 8 light chandeliers, dining table, hat stand, old couches, pictures, &c.

Also in re Muncherjee Hormusjee Patel, an insolvent, consisting of long table and show cupboard, chairs, cut pieces of cloth, shroff scale, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—First inserting 1 time, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WHY, is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Lightrunning, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DINNER SETS; DINNER SETS!! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET a BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as Candy Villa, with Out-houses and Stable, at Mahableshwar. Apply to OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Couch, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14, Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 133, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Colonel Mann's Furniture, Piano, English Cabriolette, Horses, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

SILVER CHAINS of all Kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen with Tassels, Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph, however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH PERSON wishes to take a SITUATION as Children's Nurse, Nursery Governess Matron, or Housekeeper. Up-Country preferred. Good testimonials. Address to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoon: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Maragon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currambhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-8 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases Rs. 35, Guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guarantee free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

B. B. & C. I. RALWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to MONDAY, the 17th October, 1898, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmatti during the year 1899, estimated at 1,000 tons more or less.

Delivery of the cake will be given in Wagons at the Mill generally every month as the cake is produced.

Conveyance on the Company's line will be allowed at the Revenue rate of 13 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk.

A deposit of Rupees Five hundred will be required from the person whose tender is accepted, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders to be inscribed "Tenders for Cakes."

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 16th September, 1898.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

To confirm the re-appointment of one of the Directors, Mr. Chatoorbhooj Bhaichandbhoy.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Friday, the 23rd, to Friday, the 30th instant, (both days inclusive).

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BURMA POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 6th December, 1898, when the TENDERS will be OPENED in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenders for Schedule No. I. must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.

Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription: "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	100,000	From 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.	Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	2,000,000			
Wheat	2,500,000			
Dhall of sorts	830,000			
Ghee, cow's	550,000			
Salt	150,000			
Turmeric	30,000			
Chillies	1,500			
SCHEDULE No. II.				
Wheat	2,100,000		Myingyan	2,000
SCHEDULE No. III.				
Wheat	200,000		Rangoon	500

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon: The 10th September, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

	Rs.
Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors)	12,00,000
	Rs. 18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for	Rs. 15,00,000
	Rs. 33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shewn hereunder viz:—

	Rs.
From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1895 (16 months)	6,52,253
From 1st May 1895, to 30th April 1897	3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898	3,51,206

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for ..... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs..... per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.....being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—

MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving Inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 280 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VINTAGE WINES.

MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Messrs. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
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Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

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Karrachee, Agt., R. BARNES.
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RESERVE AND REST ..... " 13,63,900

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By Order of the Board.
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE F

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,000,000

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Horaby Road.

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Reserve Fund ..... $ 90,00,000
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Soundy & Co.	1 00	100		5	70
Treacher & Co.	1 00	100		0	1,000xd
Tucker & Co.	1 00	100		Nil	140
Telephone Co.	6 00	261		dvd Rs21	33

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 10-33m., 11-8a, Low water, 4-15m., 4-42a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 2-30 p.m.

Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Victoria Building, 3 p.m.

Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Gymkhana Golf Handicap.

Rovers Football Tournament.

Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Marionettes, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCES DOCK.—The Steamer Horatio left the Dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The Steamers Huzara and Chusan left the Dock Yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

THEFT ON COARD A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dascon, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, George Deacon, a seaman on board the s.s. Peninsular, was charged with theft of three bottles of champagne, and with attempting to steal a bottle of brandy from a box, the property of the P. and O. Co. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and said that the witnesses for the prosecution had told "a lot of lies." The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to an aggregate term of 45 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE DASTUR DR. JAMASPJEE.—The third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, high priest of the Parsees of Bombay, Aden, and the Punjab were performed yesterday afternoon in the Anjuman fire-temple at Chandanwady in the presence of an imposing assembly of priests and Parsees. At the conclusion of the religious rites, it was announced on behalf of the trustees of the fire-temple that Ervad Kaikhosroo Jamaspjee Minocherjee son of the deceased, had been appointed high priest in his stead; and Ervad Minocherjee Jamaspjee, another son, had been appointed deputy high priest. Several shawls were presented to the new Dastur and Naib Dastur in recognition of their appointments.

SEISMOGRAPH AT COLABA OBSERVATORY.—The long expected seismograph at the Colaba observatory has now been obtained, and has been set up under Mr. Moos' directions. We learn that by this instrument two earthquakes of moderate intensity have been photographed—one at about 5 p.m. on Sunday, and another at about 10 a.m. on Monday morning. The latter, which appears the severer of the two, if calculations be correct, probably occurred at a distance of about 3,000 miles from Bombay, as the preliminary tremors appear to have outraced the principal movements by about 10 minutes. The instrument is very sensitive, and is so carefully adjusted that even the pressure of a finger on the solid pillar upon which the instrument is mounted, and the foundation of which reaches hard rock six feet below the flooring of the room, disturbs the boom through a large arc. From observations recorded up to date, it does appear that other disturbances, suspected to be of purely local origin, are frequent, and Bombay is subject to these shocks oftener than is generally supposed.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examination of articled clerks for admission to the office of solicitors of the High Court commenced yesterday in the Commissioner's office and will last for four days. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner and Equity Master; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor. Out of thirteen applicants, the following eleven articled clerks appeared at the examination yesterday:—Messrs. Dinshaw Dorabjee Romer, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee; Ardasir Merwanjee Madon, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani; J. Hormasjee, articled clerk to the same firm; Chandulal Nagindas Marphatia, articled clerk to Mr. M. H. Khan; Bezonjee Manockjee Buisara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee; Maneckshah Nasarwanjee Pochkhanawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal; Ballary Raghavaya, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi; Ratonlal Motiram Modi, articled clerk to the same firm; Hiralal Munsukhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee; Dinshaw Cursetjee Dajee, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Vishwanath Prabhuram, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.—With a view of making the publications issued by the various Government Presses in India more generally known, the Government of India has at last placed the matter on a sound footing. In times past no bookseller cared to place on his shelves any publications issued by Government owing to the small inducement offered. A voluminous work on Statistics appeared, and after paying the postage on the work the Bookseller found himself with no profit when sold at the printed price. If sold at more than the printed price he soon found himself at variance with his customers consequently booksellers were apt to avoid all work published by Government. Many important books written by specialists on Indian matters have and are now being published and it now proposed to establish Agencies for their sake in India as well as in Europe. We are glad to publish the fact that Messrs. Thacker and Co. of this city have been appointed agents for the sale of publications issued by the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras, and Burma. This is a step in the right direction; and now that these departmental publications are made practically available much unnecessary correspondence and delay in writting to Government Offices may be avoided. Many valuable and interesting books on the Fauna, Early Records, Administration and Archæology of India have been published but being so little known we believe in a great many instances the result has been a heavy loss to Government. Messrs. Thacker and Co. will print a monthly list giving details of any new books, and will from time to time publish a longer list of the more important issues of government presses.

PRESENTATION TO MR. C. P. KHATAO.

ON Tuesday evening at the Novelty Theatre Shakespeare's Hamlet, adapted in Hindustani, was performed by the Alfred Theatrical Company of Mr. C. P. Khatao, under the patronage of Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and a party of his friends from Europe, Mr. Vincent having on previous occasions witnessed the play, had been so favourably impressed with the performance by the company, that he invited a number of his European friends, including ladies, to be present to see the acting of native artistes. The hall of the theatre was gorgeously decorated, and patronage having been previously announced, the house was crowded to overflowing. The two principal actors, Mr. Khatao as Hamlet and Master Mohun as Ophelia, formed the life and soul of the whole play. Salman, (Marcellus), kept the audience amused by his comicalities as the lover of the two maid-servants of Ophelia. The inimitable acting of Mr. Khatao as Hamlet and the singing of Mohun who personated Ophelia were much admired by the European portion of the audience, as well as by the rest of it. After the conclusion of the first act, the proprietor stepped forward on the stage, and thanked Mr. Vincent and his friends (including ladies) for the trouble they had taken in gracing the theatre with their presence, and thus encouraging him and the members of his company. Mr. Vincent, in reply, said that he had seen theatricals in India, in England and on the Continent, and he felt confident that the European and Native ladies and gentlemen present would agree with him, when he said that the acting of Mr. Khatao and his company was as good as any he had witnessed anywhere; and that was the reason why he had asked some foreign visitors to Bombay to spend a couple of hours in this theatre; and they all assured him that they were highly pleased with what they had seen and heard, and that they had no idea that the Natives were capable of attaining such a high proficiency in the art. He (Mr. Vincent) said he was very glad he was authorized by the lovers of the art, (and particularly one of them) to present a gold watch bearing a suitable inscription to Mr. Khatao, who had displayed such unquestionable talents in acting and in training a company of youthful Natives to represent a Hindustani adaptation from Shakespeare's Hamlet. He then handed the watch to Mr. Khatao, who received it in a graceful manner, and in again thanking Mr. Vincent and his party added that he did not think himself entitled to such a eulogy of his humble efforts to improve acting among Natives. However, he felt thankful for all that Mr. Vincent had said and done for him. On resuming his seat Mr. Vincent was garlanded by Mr. Sorab Cursetjee Dhondi, and the rest of his friends were presented with beautifully prepared bouquets of flowers by Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal. The party then repaired to an adjoining room where light refreshment were served. The rest of the play having been completed the house dispersed soon after one o'clock.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

RIGHTS OF A LESSOR AND A LESSEE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Tatia Hurry charged a Hindu woman named Nurbada with criminal trespass and criminal misappropriation in respect of certain moveable property and two others named Govind and Pandoo with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law appeared for the prosecution. The first accused was defended by Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani and No. 2 by Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

His worship in delivering judgment, said: In this case one Nurbadabai and Govind Soodkaji and Pandoo Sudkaji are charged by one Tatia Hurry with criminal trespass and criminal misappropriation under the following circumstances: It is alleged by the complainant Tatia Hurry that on the 12th October 1893 he entered into an agreement with one Govind bhow Kangatker by virtue of which he, the said Tatia Hurry was given over the management of a liquor shop situated at Jacobs Circle, which shop originally stood in the name of the said Govind Bhow and the Abkari License of which shop was also in the name of the said Govind Bhow. The said agreement is in writing and has been put in as Exhibit, A. in the case. By virtue of this agreement, which is also signed by accused No. 1 Nurbadabai and the mother of the said Govind Bhow, the complainant took over the charge of the said shop and conducted his business as liquor seller. The agreement was for a specified period only viz., it was to end on the 31st of July 1893. It was also agreed that the Abkari License was to remain in the name of the said Govind Bhow and after his death it was, as a matter of fact, continued in the name of accused No. 1 Nurbadabai, who is the widow of the said Govind Bhow. The complainant alleges that on the 1st of July 1893, when Goverment put up the Abkari Licenses for auction sale and intended to commence his business from the 18th of August 1898 in the very shop. He further alleges that he sent a notice to accused No. 1 on the 29th July 1898 to allow him to remain in this shop for one month more than the stipulated time because he had not succeeded in getting other premises where he could remove his stock-in-trade. It is alleged that No. 1 did not reply to that notice, but on the morning of the 1st of August aided and abetted accused Nos. 2 and 3 in breaking open the locks that were put on the shop by the complainant and all the three accused thereby affected an entry into his shop and thus committed an offence of criminal trespass. Complainant further states that on the evening of the 31st of July last, when he closed his shop for the night he had a quantity of unsold liquor in the shop and some furniture, all of which was now taken possession of by the accused. Hence he preferred against the accused a charge of criminal misappropriation also. It may be stated at the outset that after the cross-examination of the complainant, the learned counsel for the prosecution gave up the charge of criminal misappropriation, against the accused, because evidently there was no dishonest conversion of any property belonging to the complainant, who had admittedly made no attempt since the 1st of August even to demand his property back from the accused. The only charge that is sought to be pressed against the accused is that of criminal trespass.

Now in this case there is a mixed question of law and fact to be determined. I shall therefore deal with the facts of the case first. It is alleged that on the morning of the 1st of August accused Nos. 2 and 3 forcibly broke open the locks, which were put on the shop by the complainant on the previous night. That this was done in the presence of a score of witnesses, including the manager of the complainant himself. In order to prove this the complainant has produced three or four witnesses. These witnesses, strange to say, are all outsiders or strangers and do not live any where near the locality. On cross-examination, it is found out that all of them are acquaintances of the complainant or his manager. It must be noted that this shop is situated in Jacob's Circle and there is a row of shops near and around it. It is exceedingly strange that no one is forthcoming from any of the neighbouring shops to prove this part of the case. It is still more strange that whereas the police station is only about 30 yards off from the shop there was policeman called to put a stop to this apparent housebreaking by chisel and hammer and the complaint was made to the police about it. The height of absurdity is reached, when I am told by the manager of the complainant that though he personally saw the breaking open of the locks he never uttered a single word of protest at the time and only gave information to his master in the evening of the same day as he was unable to find his master in the morning. This apathy and supreme indifference on the part of the manager is only equalled by that of the master himself (complainant) who admits that ever since he received this information, he never moved in the matter, never went to see his shop, never demanded his stock-in-trade back, never complained to the police and in fact did nothing more than file his information three days afterwards in this Court. Even if there was no defence set up in the case, I must say that it is very hard to believe evidence of this sort. The witnesses who came forward to corroborate complainant in this part of the case have cut a poor figure in my opinion and contradicted each other in many important particulars, and I am not inclined to believe them.

The defence set up is that accused No. 1 whose interests are practically identical with those of Nos. 2 and 3, had in her possession the duplicate keys of the locks that used to be put on the shop by complainant, and that as the accused maliciously refused to evacuate the premises as per his agreement, she took possession of her shop by using the duplicate keys. I am inclined to think that out of the two stories this appears to be the more probable one, because complainant himself admits that ever since he took over the management of this shop, he was using the same three locks for shutting the shop, which he had received as a loan for the accused No. 1 or her husband. To my mind the reason for doing so is obvious and will be clearly noted, when I discuss the relationship between the parties later on. I have so far held that I do not believe the complainant's story of the locks having been forcibly broken open, but the next question still remains to be determined whether the offence of criminal trespass is committed on the admission of the accused. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this question, it is absolutely necessary to determine the legal relationship between the complainant and accused No. 1. It is contended by Mr. Davar for the prosecution that by virtue of the agreement of 12th October 1893 (Exb. A.) the Abkari Licence of the said Govind Bhow was assigned over to the complainent for a consideration, and as the complainant paid the rent of this shop regularly from month to month, he became, so to say a sub-tenant of the said Govind Bhow and consequently of his widow accused No. 1, and that therefore the complainant could not be forcibly turned out of the shop on the expiry of the stipulated period, unless one months notice was given to him to quit the premises. Plausible as these arguments seem at first sight, I shall proceed to show that they are untenable in this case. In the first place it is admitted that Abkari Licenses cannot be legally transferred or assigned by one man to another, without the consent of the Collector. It is admitted also that no such consent was asked for or obtained by either side from the collector. Consequently the theory of the assignment of the license falls to the ground. The second step is to find out who this complainant is and how he happens to take over the management of this shop. It appears from the evidence of a memorandum made on the original license of this shop that the said Govind Bhow applied to the Collector on the 14th or October 1893 asking permission of the Collector to appoint the said Tatia Hurry (the complainant in this case) as an officiator in the shop. This permission was granted by the Collector on the same day. We therefore find that ever since complainant took charge of the shop, he acted in the capacity of an officiator, or what is more commonly known as a manager of Govinds shop. The agreement (Exb A) which he made with the said Govind Bhow (whatever its legal defects may be) is to the same effect viz that he was given over the management of the shop for a consideration. Instead of therefore being a paid servant he was a servant or manager of the shop with liberty to earn the profit thereof. It is apparent that in the eye of the law and the Abkari people he could not put himself forward as anything more than an officiator, whatever the private arrangement may be between him and his master as regards earning of the profits of the shop business. So far therefore as his master is concerned, he cannot be viewed in law as an independent party doing business on his own book. Now the question is raised whether by paying the rent of the shop regularly he cannot be called sub-tenant of the accused No. 1. There is no doubt that the rent of the shop was paid regularly by the complainant to the landlord, but the bills were admittedly made out in the name of accused No. 1. It must be remembered that the rent of the shop was paid by the complainant under the terms of (Exb A). Now a perusal of (Exb A) clearly show that the consideration to be paid to Govind Bhow by the complainant for being allowed to conduct the shop and earn the profits thereof consisted of three sub-items viz. (1) a proportionate sum of money in lieu of Government fees already paid up by the said Govind Bhow; (2) a round sum of money in lieu of profits to be earned; and (3) a sum of money to be paid regularly every month in lieu of shop rent. The occupation of the shop was clearly a necessary concomitant of the management of the shop and did not exist independently of it. It may be said that the occupation of the shop was an inseparable accident of the management of the shop, and therefore so long as the management existed the occupation existed. According to this view of the case the complainant was nothing more than an occupier on sufferance at the will of his master or mistress, so long as he was allowed to manage the shop, and the amount of money which he went on paying

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

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IN THE TOWN HALL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. COLLETTE and the Officers some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Overture .....Rosamunde .....Schubert
BY THE ORCHESTRA

2 Solo.....Priere .....Gounod
Mr. BINNING

3 Vocal Duet ...Matelotte chant .....Mendelssohn
Miss WARD and Miss A. WARD.

4 Violin Solo ...Romance en Ha (by Special Request) .....Wolff
Mrs COLLETTE

5 Solo .....But the Lord is mindful of His own (St Paul) .....Mendelssohn
Madame LILY HOWARD

(With Orchestral Accompaniment)

——— .....La chasse aux papillons.....E Gillet
BY THE ORCHESTRA

PART II.

1 Cantata .....The Feast of Adonis.....Jenson
For Solo and Chorus with Orchestra
About 100 Performers

2 Chorus ..... Festgesang .....Mendelssohn
(English words—Hark the Herald Angels Sing)
With Brass Wind Accompaniment.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Col MARTIN.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

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Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

An advance of 1-8 per cent. yesterday brought the price of Consols in London to 109 7-8. French Rentes were 1-2 per cent. higher, at 102 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·30 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. more in value, at 28 5-16d. per oz.; and 1-4 cent in New York, at 61 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·84 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 34 1-2a. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone; and No. 1 Club Wheat at 30 1-4s. per 492 lbs., September-October shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,130,000 quarters, compared with 965,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, arrivals steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; Import *nil*. Spot prices of East Indians declined 1-32d.; and American arrivals were 1-64d. lower extreme quotations being 3 and 2 15-16d. per lb. for September and January February deliveries, respectively. The Manchester market closed quiet.

Ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 5 3-8 cents per lb.; December Futures 4 points, to 5·26 cents, and March 5 points, to 5·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 67,000 bales.

There has been a good demand in our local Cotton market to-day, exclusively on account of the mills, whose purchases amounted to 2,275 bales, of which 100 were Broach, at Rs. 142; 125 Viramgaum, at Rs 123 1-4 500 Wadhwan, at Rs. 124 to Rs. 130; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 124; 100 Dhulia, at Rs 133; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 143; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 128; 150 Bhusawal, at Rs. 128 1-2; 100 Poolgaon, at Rs. 132; 200 Shegaon, at Rs. 131; 200 Mulkapore, at Rs. 133; 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 129.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	912	bales.
Wheat	5,603	cwts.
Linseed	4,182	,,
Rapeseed	2,302	,,
Gingellyseed	764	,,
Poppyseed	1,132	,,
Castorseed	3,235	,,
Rice	760	,,

EXCHANGE. has been a steady market to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, enquiry for Bank Paper being limited, and no Merchants' Bills being offered. Closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d. ,,
Francs	1·69 1-2d. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a week feeling in the market with rates given at 94 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents., for Money and Account, and 85 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—China and Currimbhoy Mills have declined Rs. 10 each; and Manockjee Petit Rs 12 1-2. On the other-hand, Hindustan Mill have advanced Rs 10, and Leopold Rs. 5.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 12th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 6th September, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 6. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,01,48,956	0	9	1,93,97,655	7	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,05,83,725	12	8	5,14,94,643	0	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,04,0.26	4	3	1,84,352	8	9
Sundries	24,31,388	8	5	24,37,483	4	10
	Rs. 10,22,14,096	10	1	10,22,84,133	5	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	53,30,734	0	0	53,64,720	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,18,374	0	0	71,18,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,70,61,867	10	11	1,85,28,884	14	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,11,19,268	14	3	2,06,15,501	3	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,73,62,949	11	3	1,77,19,768	9	10
Balances with other Banks	4,89,642	15	11	8,15,9·2	15	0
Gullion	1,390	14	0	1,390	14	0
Dead Stock	13,16,161	4	0	13,13,238	15	5
Stamps	9,221	3	3	8,909	5	0
Sundries	16,04,107	2	8	15 14,730	7	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,44,08,577	7	9	1,20,21,300	7	7
Do. at Branches	1,63,91,801	1	1	1,73,58,388	9	7
	Rs. 10,22,14,096	10	1	10,23,84,133	5	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 12th September, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,66,963	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,17,662	Inc.
Other Deposits	5,90,917	Inc.
Post Bills	17,674	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,986	Inc.
Loans	14,67,017	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,01,764	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,56,819	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,84,277	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,66,387	Inc.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,41,181	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,07,612	1,47,168	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,65,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... ,, 87,194

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks ...	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	201	101	3	305
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	...	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	1,189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 95
Ditto to date ..... ,, 356

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	51,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Other earnings	3,238	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,34,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th September, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	93,772	2,42,168	5,537	3,41 447
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,04,388

Decrease ..... Rs. 49,941

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHELDRICK—September 23, at 11, Park Terrace, Queen's Park, London, W., the wife of Frank Sheldrick, Commander, British India S. N. Company, of a son. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRANT—September 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon Captain A E Grant, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PARKER—WILLIAMS—September 17, at St Thomas Church, Cocanada, by the Rev A E Stanley, James M Parker, P W D, youngest son of the late Rev J F Parker, Canon of Lismore, Ireland, to Lilian Margaret, only surviving daughter of Mrs Williams and the late Captain T Watkin Williams, of Newport, Pembrokeshire and grand-daughter of the late John Macmillan, of Irvine, Ayrshire, formerly Ex Engr, P W D, Bengal.

DEATHS.

AUBERT—September 24, at Madras, after a long and painful illness borne with great fortitude, Frederick Charles, youngest son of the late Eugene Alexander and Frances Aubert, aged 28 years, 6 months and 13 days.

LISSENBURG—September 22, at Wood Bourne, Ootacamund, after a brief illness, Merlyn Rosalie Charlotte, the darling daughter of Mr and Mrs Willie Lissenburg, aged 3 years and 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

IT is satisfactory to know that the decision of the French Government—for President Faure must have acquiesced in the decision of the Brisson Cabinet to refer the question of revision to the Court of Cassation—has had a sedative effect in France. That was indeed to be expected. But as we showed yesterday, the wishes of the Government will not influence the judgment of that Tribunal in the least. On two occasions, within the last few months, questions more or less directly connected with the Dreyfus case, were answered by the Court of Cassation in a sense contrary to that desired and expected by the Ministry. That was not owing to any intention of flouting or affronting the Government; it was wholly due to the fact, that the Court must be guided solely by legal considerations in which political convenience can have no place. It is for the Court now to pronounce authoritatively, and once for all, whether the revelation of the forgery committed in 1896 by one of the witnesses against Captain Dreyfus at the trial in 1894, is a new fact, of a nature to establish the innocence of that officer. The question is arguable; the new fact certainly throws suspicion on the testimony of at least one of the witnesses against Dreyfus, and thus tends to establish the latter's innocence. But the Court of Cassation can alone decide whether that is sufficient ground to quash proceedings in which thirty-seven witnesses were heard. It is sincerely to be hoped that the decision will be in the affirmative. Only a new and impartial trial, can disengage the facts from the mists of party-passion and fumes of race-hatred, that have obscured them to the destruction of France, and the stupefaction of the rest of Europe.

EVERYTHING comes to those who know how to wait. Last year, when it was urged in these columns and in the Corporation, and by the Municipal Executive that persons who had been inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph should be exempted from the pains and penalties of segregation in health camps, where they ran constant danger of being infected by the newly arrived, the Plague authorities and the Government steadily refused to give ear to that reasonable representation. People were to be imprisoned in segregation camps, in constant fear of being infected by every batch of men and women from plague areas or infected buildings, who would gladly have welcomed inoculation as a deliverance. The alternative was not even seriously discussed: it was peremptorily refused, without reason assigned. The enforced segregation was continued until the whole system broke down. It failed to prevent the spread of plague, and, while useless for good, it added enormously to the volume and intensity of the resistance to all plague measures. The hour came when it was deemed expedient to abandon not only wholesale segregation, but all active measures, leaving things very much to take their course. As by that time the epidemic was on the ebb, no great harm was done. But great good might have been accomplished, if, when the epidemic was at its height, the hundreds of thousands of persons passing through the segregation camps were allowed option favour of inoculation, and an order was issued that persons who were inoculated should not be segregated except there was reason to believe that they were actually suffering from plague. That concession was refused in 1897. It is conceded with both hands in 1898. We publish in another column the supplementary orders addressed by the Government of India to all the Local Governments, modifying the Resolutions of February 3rd in the present year, and laying down the general principles on which operations against plague are to be conducted. Guided by the experience gained in the interval, the Supreme Government direct the attention of the Local Governments to the employment where practicable, of subordinates of the Medical and Police Departments, and also to the advisability of working with native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. When native agency is used, however, it will be indispensable to have European supervision, over small and convenient units. People are not to be required to report plague cases to the police, and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of *hakims* and *veds*. It is not necessary to employ medical subordinates for inspection work.

These two concessions seem to imply a certain degree of scepticism as to the value of medical treatment in plague cases, and as to the efficacy of disinfection. We have heard of a native practioner of the class just specified, who ordered his patients chicken and *juwari* cakes; they died next day; but who could say that they would not have died in any case? Dr. Laurie, when the plague appeared in certain Hyderabad villages, issued an order that no money should be wasted on disinfectants, which in his opinion are useless. His programme was the removal of the occupants of infected premises and burning the latter down—a more drastic and doubtless a more effective course. The Government of India point out, what is undeniable, that officers of the Staff Corps are of the greatest use in the administration of plague measures, and recommend that their services should be employed when Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available. Two concessions are made to native sentiment in view of the attitude of the people on the subject. Whenever plague breaks out it is to be publicly announced that no one when attacked with plague will be compelled to be treated by a European, or to take European remedies. On the vexed question of corpse inspection, the Government of India, having consulted the Local Governments, have decided that compulsory inspection should not be enforced by rules passed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. But when a death is deemed suspicious, if the relatives refuse to have the body examined, the case is to be treated as one of plague. The presumption is, under the circumstances, reasonable, and necessary to safeguard the health and lives of the public including the relatives themselves. Then comes the candid thrice-welcome but long-delayed acknowledgment that "The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods is all in favour of the efficacy of the system. The Governor-General-in-Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons shall be exempted from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses." They will be under observation when travelling, and subject to disinfection of clothes if necessary; but they will not be confined for ten live long days in a segregation camp miles away from anywhere. Six months from the time of inoculation is fixed for the present as the period in which exemption is allowed. It may be possible to extend that period when further experience shows—as is very likely—that the condition of relative immunity resulting from inoculation is not limited to six months. If this practical recognition as to the efficacy of inoculation had only been made a year ago! It must now be turned to the fullest account. Inoculation is the only means by which, as yet, science can limit the ravages of plague, and give a reasonable expectation of immunity from attack to those in contact with the fell disease.

A GOOD deal of nonsense has been written about the Czar's Rescript, being the virtual end of the Franco-Russian Alliance, and the complete disenchastement for France, which finds that her friend and ally never intended to help her to recover Alsace and Lorraine. That was not one of the stipulations of the dual Alliance, which like the Triplece, was in form at least defensive, and did not contemplate an aggressive war. Undoubtedly there was a good deal of soreness in the French press when it was believed that the Czar's proposal contemplated disarmament; and there was some reason to believe that the intention to make such a proposal was not in the first place communicated to the French Government. However that may be, an exchange of views between the French and Russian Governments, and the assurances received by the former from the latter, are said to have been quite satisfactory. France will certainly be represented at the Conference, whether it takes place at St. Petersburg, or at Geneva. The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is exceptionally well-informed in such matters, on the 6th September gave the purport, and even the words of a conversation between Count Muravieff and the French Ambassador, in which the Russian Foreign Minister pointed out that there was no mention of "disarmament" in the Rescript, the real purpose of which has been, in his view, strangely misunderstood. "The word disarmament was wrongly applied to the note the Chancellor issued on behalf of his Imperial master. The word did not appear in that document. Attempts had been made, when this mistake was learned at the Russian Foreign Office to correct it, and to call closer attention to the text of the Rescript. All the Czar aimed at is practical—namely, that the nations should put their heads together, and study means for preventing armaments continuously increasing. In short, His Imperial Majesty wished to put a stop, by an appeal to good sense and good feeling everywhere, to the game of 'beggar my neighbour.' He was against new armaments." Count Muravieff added that the Czar's idea is to get rid of excessive armaments by trying to remove their cause; it is hoped that the delegates of the Powers will examine the different questions which have led to the present armed state of Europe. A discussion of that kind might easily lead to something, as remote from disarmament as could well be conceived. No one is in any doubt as to the questions that have led to the bloated armaments of the last twenty-seven years; much time could not pass before the delegates would spell out "Alsace-Lorraine" and "Egypt." How are those questions to be examined, and in what spirit? France would probably have no objection to discuss those questions. But it is not so clear that Germany and Great Britain would have none.

THE annual report on the working of the Indian Companies Act for 1897-98 is accompanied by a Government Resolution drawing attention to the so-called provident companies. These are dealt with in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report. Collectors had been specially instructed to watch them and the Registrar to report upon them, with the result that they tell us that the commissions obtained by the managers and promoters of these companies are as high as 25 to 35 per cent. Of eighty-three new companies registered, no less than fifty-four are provident societies or companies, limited by guarantee, having no subscribed capital, and the registration fee in each case ranged between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200. Of these provident institutions, it appears there are but fourteen short of a hundred. Two years ago there were only seventeen in existence. Most of them were started and are still working in Guzerat, with one or two in almost every other populous district in the Presidency. Ahmedabad has twenty-nine; Dakor, seventeen; Umreth, ten; while Broach and Nariad are getting close to the others in the matter of numbers. In his report on the subject, Mr. Sadashiv Waman, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, says :—The number of such companies is rapidly increasing, and the infection or mania, as I may call it, is spreading to almost every part of the Presidency. The cause of the increase in the number of these companies is to be ascribed to the fact that to start such companies no capital is required; and in these days of plague the people are induced to patronize these companies more largely than would be the case otherwise; whilst it is a lucrative concern for the promoters and managers, who, with a trivial initial outlay of the company, which is subsequently recouped from the funds of the company, secure as their commission a large percentage ranging from 25 to 35 on the gross receipts of the company. There is nothing mutual in a provident company where such a thing is possible. Shareholders in a mill company cry out when the commission is very much less formidable than this. We would advise those interested in such companies to look well into the accounts. The report further shows that at the end of 1896-97, there were three hundred and thirty-one limited liability companies, and during the year thirty were registered. The capital of seventy-eight was increased, and of two decreased. Twelve ceased to work, leaving three hundred and forty-nine at the close of the year, with a paid up capital of Rs. 13,82,43,608. Of the eighty-six provident companies there are 82,900 members.

A FALL of 1,366 in the number of persons in receipt of famine relief this week brings the total down to 19,305 of whom all but 322 are in the Bombay Presidency. The week's season report shows that the rainfall was good and beneficial to the crops in all districts of the Presidency proper but in Sind, where it was but slight. More rain is also wanted in parts of four districts. The standing crops have been damaged by drought or rats in parts of Sind, and by excessive rain in parts of Baroda territory. The reaping of the early crops is progressing in two, and preparation for late crops sowings in eleven districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in five districts. In Madras the week's rainfall was heavy over the greater part of the Circars; good on the west coast, in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, and the Central districts; and light or none elsewhere. The water supply is generally sufficient, except in parts of the Southern districts, but more rain is wanted in many places for cultivation of wet crops. Ploughing and sowing are proceeding briskly over wide areas, but are still retarded in the Southern districts. The standing crops are thriving except in the south. The harvest of early crops is yielding a fair to middling outturn. Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce in many places, but cattle are generally in fair condition.

THE Right Hon. Sir Arthur Forwood, whose death is announced this morning, sat in the House of Commons for the Omskirk division of Lancashire since 1885. For many years prior to that he was chairman of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, and leader of the local Conservative party. In 1882 he contested Liverpool but without success, acquiring for himself the style and title of "The Young Napoleon" and the "Joseph Chamberlain of Liverpool" among his admiring supporters. He was no sooner in the House than he was made Secretary to the Admiralty in recognition of his services to his party and his knowledge of the mercantile marine. Sir Arthur was a member of the firm of Leech, Harrison and Forwood, of Liverpool, and Forwood Brothers and Co., of London, a Director of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, founder and director of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Director of the Atlas Steamship Company. Besides being interested in many other shipping enterprises. He was sixty-two years of age.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of Clive Durant was continued before Mr. Justice Candy and the same Special Jury. The cross-examination of Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel, a clerk of Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor, was resumed by Durant. At its close, Alexander Williams, the approver in the case, was called for the prosecution and described in great detail how the conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Jejeebhoy Petit was initiated and carried on through its different stages; how Durant and the other accused met in Sorabjee Batliwalla's office in the Fort and conducted their operations, how their consultations were continued at the Fitzgerald Hotel, how the drafts of the important documents in the case were prepared by Durant and submitted to his confreres, &c. Williams, cross-examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rajputana, (Captain R. W. Gimblett,) sailed from Bombay yesterday with one hundred and ninety-nine men, rank and file, of the British East Africa Contingent, thirteen men of the Uganda Regiment, three hospital assistants, and twenty followers, under the command of Captain E. H. Watson, and Lieut. A. Martin, for Mombassa, to relieve the Contingent now under Captain Barrett. The above troops are all Panjabi Mahomedans, and they were temporarily located during their brief stay in Bombay in the Lines of the 21st Bombay Infantry, whence they march to the Princes' Dock, "Q" Shed, at 3 p.m. Prior to their embarkation they were medically examined and then were allowed to go on board. Special arrangements have been made for their accommodation, and they are comfortably located on board. They are expected to reach their destination on the 12th proximo. The contingent now under Captain Barrett will return to India on being relieved by the above troops. The men selected for the African duties are of a good physique, and they arrived at the dock in a cheerful mood.

A CHARMING bit of hospitality is about to be exercised by Sir Mackworth Young, on his capacity of Honorary Colonel of the Second Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps. A general invitation appears in battalion orders which runs as follows :—"The Hon'ble Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, and Lady Mackworth Young request the company of all members of the corps and the ladies of their families to a Ball at Barnes Court, on Thursday, the 6th October, at 9-30 p.m. Those accepting the invitation, (bachelors have the option of inviting a lady friend), are requested to send their names and the names of the ladies who will accompany them to the officers commanding their companies, by 29th instant, in order that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor may know the number who accept, and thus be in a position to make the necessary arrangements." And it is safe to say that the delightful old fashioned house in Chota Simla, which is the official home of the man who so rules the fighting province of India, will be a right cheery place on the occasion, for the corps number upwards of five hundred members, and who would fail to accept so kindly a bidding?

MR. W. WEBB, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, having returned from leave, took charge of his appointment from Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday.

THE South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company has received advice by cable that a dividend has been declared for the past half year at the rate of 20 per annum. The Company's Bombay Branch Office is at Sirdar's Palaces, No. 4, Apollo Street.

SIR BAKEZ RUSSELL, who relinquishes the Bengal Command to take up the Command at Portsmouth, goes home by this week's mail steamer.

As an indication of the energy with which the Uganda Railway is being pushed forward, it may be stated that there are now nearly 10,000 Indian coolies engaged in the work of construction.

THE Royal Artillery dinner to His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief, on Friday promises to be a notable gathering. "Gunners from all part of India will be present.

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Madras Government has submitted a scheme for improving the bar of Vizagapatam by sluicing through a gated weir at the site of Turner's bridge. Mr. Spring is of opinion that it would have the effect of rendering Mr. Thorowgood's proposed groin unnecessary. Mr. Spring, it will be recollected, was resident at Waltair for some time when Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway, and has therefore had the port of Vizagapatam under his personal observation. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. J. O. B. Saunder, proprietor of "The Englishman", who has been seriously ill at Darjeeling, has improved in health since his arrival in Calcutta last week, and will now be able to travel home, whither the doctors have ordered him.

SOME time since an objection was lodged against the election of Mr. W. C. Rose, Agent of the Delhi and London Bank, to the Simla Municipality, on the ground that he lived rent-free on the premises of the Bank, and was not there fore a householder. The Punjab Government have overruled the objection, which on the face of it was frivolous.

YET another and quite novel demand has been made upon India in connection with the exploration of Africa, Captain N. Verhellen of the Congo Free State and Dr. R. Horace Castellote, who are now in Simla, have applied for leave to enlist men in this country as a sort of armed police to accompany them on an expedition which they are about to undertake in the Congo region.

THE Government of India has agreed with the opinion of the Madras Government that for the present the question of connecting Gopalpur with the East Coast Railway at Berhampur should be deferred. As regards the survey for a line from Berhampur through Aska and Goomsur to Russelkonda, the Government of India states that the proposal will receive consideration.

IN a letter to the head of the Survey Department in India the Consul-General at Zomba, British Central Africa, pays a high tribute to the excellence of the work done by the native survey officers lent by the Indian Government to the Protectorate. One of these, Surveyor Wahid Ali Khan, is now engaged to assist Captain Close, R.E., in connection with the delimitation of the Anglo-German boundary on the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau.

A PAPER reaching Calcutta in advance of the English mail contains some fresh particulars regarding the Anarchist Luccheni, who assassinated the Empress of Austria at Geneva. The miscreant, it appears, was born at Paris and belongs to a family originating at Parma. He is undoubtedly a member of some secret anarchist society. He declares that he came to Geneva with the intention of assassinating some well-known personage, but was unaware till just before he committed the crime that the Empress of Austria was in the town. His mind was made up in a moment, and he carefully followed her from the Beau Rivage Hotel till he saw his opportunity.

THE Hon'ble Mr. P. Ananda Charlu has published through the Vaijayanti Press a little book called "Love's Triumphs: Orientally Told." In his preface he says :—"Lady Elizabeth Bruce, the daughter of the Viceroy, and Mr. H. Babington Smith, C. S. I., his private Secretary, have been so particularly kind and friendly to me during my stay in Calcutta, that I have thought it meet to submit, in my own small and humble way, some tribute of my esteem and good wishes on the occasion of their forthcoming marriage. In this view, I have expressly written these stories to be sent up as a modest wedding-present. I trust it will not be regarded as an unacceptable offering." The stories, culled from ancient Hindu literature, are six in number: "Rukmini and Sree Krishna"; "Draupadi and Arjuna"; "Subhadra and Arjuna"; "Vatsala and Abhimanyu"; "Uttara and Abhimanyu"; "Usha and Aniruddha."

THE Right Hon. Sir George Grey, who died on September the 19th, survived his wife by no more than a fortnight. Her death is announced in this week's mail.

THE "Echo des Mines et de la Metallurgie" publishes a number of details respecting the new field gun with which the German artillery is now being armed. It measures, we are told, 2 metres 15 centimetres, and is thus the longest at present in use. In spite of this length its weight, which is 410 kilogrammes than that of the gun it replaces. The new cannon is constructed solely to fire grape shot, as for the future the German Army will possess quite distinct artillery for shelling purposes. The French field artillery, on the contrary, fires both grape and shell. The French writer declares that the mechanism for minimising the recoil in the German field piece is far inferior to that with which the French guns are fitted. In all other respects the two weapons are said to be almost identical. The superiority of the French carriage, however, will enable twelve to fifteen shots a minute to be fired with the French piece, against ten shots, which is the maximum in the case of the German gun.

FOR the German Army forty-three new battalions are to be raised forthwith. Recently the field artillery has been completely rearmed with quick-firing guns, and each army corps has been supplied with several patterns of howitzers to fire shell with melanite. A provision of mortars has also been made to accompany the field armies, throwing shells charged with forty kilos of melanite, and having a range of over 6,000 yards.

IT is said that when the French naval officers offered congratulations to the German Emperor at Kiel, he whispered to his *entourage*, "What! a white-haired navy!" The remark, says the *France Militaire*, would apply with greater force to the Army. The chiefs are too old. Of the 110 divisional officers, four generals, d'Exea-Doumerc, Saussier, Billot, and Jamont, the last-named being the generalissimo designated, are retained beyond the limit of age (sixty-five) for special reasons of honour or service. The others range in age between fifty-five and sixty-five, but the majority are approaching the latter age, for the average is a few days less than sixty-two years. Fourteen officers will be retired this year, nineteen in 1899, and eleven in 1900. The youngest officers on the lists are Generals Brugere, Fournier, Dunop, Metzinger, and De Ganay, whose age is between fifty-five and fifty-seven years. One contemporary remarks with regret that the old saying that every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack tends to become a fiction, for at the present time one officer only, General Vincendon, has risen from the ranks. Very many of the generals of division are artillery officers, from which the "France Militaire" concludes that a preponderating role will probably be assigned to this army in the next war, and remarks that the tendency is a little dangerous. The mean age of the 220 brigadiers is fifty-eight years and three months, and about fifty of them have a chance of attaining the three stars and the command of an army corps. It would appear to us that the greater age of the divisional generals should scarcely be a cause for alarm, for as they rapidly retire younger men will be promoted. The state of things complained of will continue so long as the present limits of age are retained.

IN spite of the dismissal of the Viceroy Lu, says a China correspondent, his schemes for opning gold mines in the Chien Chang have not fallen to the ground. It appears that considerable sums of money were subscribed by other officials in Chengtu in support of the undertaking, and the tea merchants of Y

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVISION OF DREYFUS CASE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COURT OF CASSATION.

LONDON SEPT. 28.

The decision of the Cabinet to refer the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation has produced a calming effect in France.

AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Republican Convention held at Saratoga has nominated Colonel Roosevelt for the Governorship of New York.

The Convention adopted the platform declaring that the responsibility incurred by the United States forbids returning the Philippines to Spain.

PREVIOUS CHINA'S REFORM RESCRIPTS REVOKED.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Another edict issued at Peking revokes all recent reforms in China.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SEPT. 28.

The British Fleet has left Taku and is proceeding to Wei-hai-wei.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

It is stated in Vienna that Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have presented an ultimatum to Turkey, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in Crete by the 15th October.

It is believed that failing Turkey's compliance with their demand the Powers intend to blockade certain places on the Island by land and sea.

SURRENDER OF ARMS STOPPED.

SEPT. 28.

The surrender of arms at Candia has stopped.

It is known that the Mussulmans are witbholding 2,000 Martinis and 10 Lee-Metford rifles.

THE KHALIFA'S PRISONERS.

The Egyptian Government is sending home the Khalifa's Abysinian prisoners.

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN WEST AFRICA.

News has been received that a French force has twice severely defeated King Samory's troops, taking quantities of arms and a number of prisoners.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Forwood, M.P., for Ormskirk.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ATTACK ON A MAIL EKKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

A Mail Ekka going for Bannu to Kohat was attacked on the 25th at Domeli and the Superintendent of Post Offices who was in the Ekka escaped, but his servant was wounded, and property valued at Rupees 190 was looted.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Borton will be placed on half pay next November on completing four years' command of the Somersetshire Light Infantry.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament semi-finals today, the North Staffords beat the New Club,on wet ground, by six goals to love. The finals between the Black Watch and the Staffords are fixed for Friday. The Black Watch are the favourites.

NEW EXTRA MESSING ALLOWANCES ON BOARDSHIP.

Payment has been sanctioned on boardship on voyages to and from India of the new extra messing allowance to those entitled to it.

MILITARY NEWS.

An Indian army circular will shortly issue notifying the class of appointments to which officers of the British service are eligible.

The revised establishment for British Cavalry Regiments in India will be notified shortly. Captains of the R. A. M. C. will in future be permitted to undergo a course of operative surgery at the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Medical Colleges. In Calcutta, in February ; in Madras in January, February and March, and in Bombay in April and May.

LECTURE BY COLONEL SINCLAIR.

Sir Edwin Collen presided at a lecture at the United Service Institute by Colonel Sinclair on the first Sikh War to-day, and in thanking the lecturer, spoke of the splendid gallantry of the British and Hindustani troops engaged in this hard-fought campaign, besides putting in a plea for that famous and fiery old warrior, Lord Gough, to whom complete justice had not been done, and paying an eloquent tribute to the magnificient bravery of the Sikhs, who were foemen worthy of our steel, then our most stubborn enemy, now our bravest soldiers, than whom the Queen has no braver defenders ; men who have inherited the splendid qualities of their fathers ; who fought so desperately against us at Sobraon, and who have themselves stood shoulder to shoulder with us in many a hard-fought fight and who are included as the defenders of the bloodstained walls of Saragheri.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

POONA, SEPT. 29.

Plague in Hubli is now fast declining. During the week the daily average of cases is fifteen, with fewer deaths. Plague in Sholapur is increasing ; 8 nine villages have been infected with plague. Akalkote State has also many cases of plague. Nine cases and 6 deaths were recorded in the Poona district yesterday.

PLAGUE AT SHIROL.

(FROM THE DEWAN,)

KHOLAPUR, SEPT. 26.

It is notified for the information of the public, that there are plague cases in the Shirol Road quarantine camp among persons coming from infected places and it is unsafe to stay there.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 21-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 109 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102 3-4

3½ per cent. Stirling Loan 113 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 1-2

Bar Silver 28 5-16

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

At the Staff College dinner to-night Sir Edwin Collen spoke of the regretted absence of the Commander-in-Chief, who, he said, was much interested in the Staff College. He proposed the health of the guests. General Morton responded and said, His Excellency recognised the claims of the Staff College, but at the same time had to recognise other claims, for instance, those of such as Kitchener, who was distinguished for war services. Colonel Molyneux proposed the health of the Staff College, Major Stanton and Colonel Sinclair responding.

PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

Clean plague bill to-day ; Clean bill presented on Tuesday, no fresh cases or deaths being reported there. There is a striking decrease in the general death-rate which stood at thirty-nine as against fifty-five,the average of the past five years. The total number of suspected plague cases amounts to—Seizures 230—deaths 192. During the week ending 25th September, 12,092 down train passengers were examined at the Bengal Plague Observation Camps. The total number examined since the camps opened amounted to 532, 804. The suspects detained during the week were 800 ; while the suspects detained since the camps opened amounted to 19,816. No deaths occurred during the week, and only ten since the camps opened. Of up-train passengers 11,471 were examined during the week, and 228,577 since the camps opened. 711 suspects were detained during the week, and 10,059 since the camps opened. One death occurred during the week. 15 having occurred since the camps opened.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN BENGAL.

There was generally heavy rain in Bengal during the early part of the week ending the 26th September ; but since then the weather has turned fine and settled all over the Province. The change is favourable and the floods are gradually subsiding. The Bhadoi crops are being rapidly harvested but in the north of Behar they have suffered considerably from floods in Midnapore. Grasshoppers are still doing damage to the crops in several thanas and in Balasore, insect pest is said to have appeared. The price of common rice in some districts showed a slight fall. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient, except in flooded tracts ; some cattle disease is still reported.

DEATH OF MR. A. T. TAIT.

The death has occurred here from abscess on the liver of Mr. A. T. Tait of the East Indian Railway, best remembered as a prominent football player, and Captain of the City and Suburban Football Club. Mr. Tait was only twenty-seven years of age, The funeral took place this morning at the Howrah Cemetery.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR McLEOD, officiating 2nd-in-Command, 30th Punjab Infantry, is confirmed in that appointment and officiates in command of the 29th Punjab Infantry at Chitral, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Mainwaring, who proceeds home at once on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Penno, Welsh Regiment, has taken over temporary command of the Belgaum District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, East Yorkshire Regiment, granted 90 days' leave.

The following appointments are made :—

Captain Peach, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Chakrata, vice Major Shore on leave.

19th Bengal Lancers—Captain W. L. Maxwell, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro. tem. vice Captain Cardew, seconded for employment in the Military Department, Lieutenant Coldstream, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer, vice Maxwell.

15th Sikhs.—Lieutenant Gordon to be Adjutant, vice Captain Hill, vacated.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Maclear, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.—Captain Crowther, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Jameson, appointed Commandant. Major Burne to be Wing Commander, vice Crowther.

20th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Kauntze, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental Examination :—Lieutenant Luxmoore, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Porcelli, R.E., on return from leave, is posted to the Madras Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Gibraltar, vice Colonel Catherwood, promoted Surgeon-General and posted to the Bengal Command as Principal Medical Officer.

Major Sandiford, R. A. M. C., returns to England on exchange with Major Yourdi.

Captain Hinde, R. A. M. C., leaves India immediately on transfer to the Home Establishment.

Major Eveleigh, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir G.B. Wolseley, who will shortly command the Forces in Madras.

Lieutenant Lamb, 5th Dragoon Guards, died at Sydney on the 1st September, while on leave.

Lieuteuant Deacon, Connaught Rangers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi, vice Captain Spearman.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Howat, R. A., has been posted to the Royal Artillery in India.

The following Artillery officers have been posted to the Hong-kong and Singapore Battalion :—Lieutenant Mair, Mulliken and Colvill.

Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment in March.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES FARRAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Contrary to all expectation, the leaders of public opinion, who initiate public movements in Bombay, have not yet stirred themselves to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Chief Justice ; it therefore behoves the many friends of Sir Charles Frederick Farran, both European and Native, to bestir themselves in the matter of raising an adequate memorial testifying to the worth and merite of the Chief Justice. If ever a man deserved any public recognition of his services, it was Sir Charles Farran. His great learning, his intimate acquaintance with the ways and usages of the people, his known desire for impartiality, and the interest he took in the welfare of the people of this country, are some of his many titles to our raising a memorial in his honour.—Yours, &c.,

R. J. SUBEDAR.

404 Abdool Rayman Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are asked to announce that those attending the concert to be given by the above named Society this evening are requested to be in good time so that the performance may be begun as punctually as possible ; and those who happen to arrive after the first item has been commenced are requested to be so kind as not to disturb the performers and audience by at once walking to their seats, but to wait until the overture is finished. If the weather is fine, admittance will be as usual by the large flight of steps. Should it rain, carriages can be driven under the porch, and admittance will be by the door at the north end of the Hall. Carriages will pass on behind the Hall, and out at the south gate, and be parked near the Custom House.

LOCAL PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to a letter (copy enclosed), which the Hon'ble Mr. Wingate has been good enough to write to me, in the hope that it will be the means of stimulating efforts in the desired direction. I shall be much obliged if you will allow me at the same time to mention that I am also much indebted for help given by Dr. Godinho, D. M. O. for E Ward East.—Yours, &c.

G. W. LUND.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Sept. 27.

My dear Mr. Lund,—Taken by surprise, I was unable adequately to tell you and those working with you how much I was struck by the self-help exhibited in your arrangements, and particularly that you had received such cordial aid from the owners of the chawl, the Telang family. Were all proprietors of chawls to exert themselves in the same way and provide a little matting or other accommodation for the overcrowded warrens of humanity, plague would be unable to nest under conditions favourable to a severe outburst, and much future trouble to owners and tenants would be saved. Will you kindly express to those who helped, Mr. Ashburner and others, how very creditable the little hospital and other contrivances for the comfort of the poor are. The poor most be most grateful to you.—Yours, &c.,

A WINGATE.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT 9.

THE county cricket season being over, the averages this week are a complete record for the season of the doings of all cricketers who have not been selected to take part in the holiday games on the south coast. Unless some unexpected change should occur the place of honour in the batting table will be held to the finish by W. G. Quaife, whose marvellous patience and unshakable determination to look to his average first and to allow all other considerations to occupy a secondary place have had their reward. No one will contend that Quaife is the greatest batsman of the year, but no one can deny that he is at the head of the averages, and so he has attained his ambition. Fry is the one batsman of the season who has made a brilliant advance, the others who are in his company in the table being veterans for the most part who have been prominent through many seasons. Abel is the only batsman who has compiled more than 2,000 runs, the player who comes nearest to him being Tyldesley with 1,918. As anticipated, both F. S. Jackson and W. R. Cuttell have joined the select little band who have succeeded in securing more than 100 wickets and scoring more than 1,000 runs. Jackson gained the distinction early in the week, and Cuttell, thanks to his captain altering the order of going in, on Saturday afternoon. No other player, except C. L. Townsend, has accomplished the feat this season, and it is not likely that any other will. Just at the close of the season J. T. Hearne has gained the place to which his great performances entitle him, at the head of the bowling table. With a total of 208 wickets he has secured the downfall of 62 more batsmen than any other bowler, Rhodes being second with 146, and Richardson third, in the matter of wickets taken, with 144.

To those of us whose recreation is obtained mainly from one form of sport it may be a useful exercise in humility to consider its disadvantages, or at least its shortcomings. It may seem paradoxical when we have just been shocked by the news of an Alpine accident to lament the safety, the immunity from any but trifling or casual risks, in our favourite pastime. One may by carelessness or mischance get a disagreeable knock, one may and does occasionally catch a cold, and by violent and indefensible pressing it is possible for a person of mature years to sprain a sinew. Good game as golf is, it cannot be pretended that it goes far towards exhausting the sensations of sport and adventure. Certainly it is not without its training for the nerves, but it does not give that special and valuable kind which may be obtained by stress of personal hazard and physical endurance. I should think it strange and deplorable that healthy boys and girls should be content with golf alone, and those of us who, through circumstances, disabilities or indolence confine our activities to it have no great cause to congratulate ourselves. It is, I think, ridiculous to call golf an old man's game. It is good for everyone, but it is not sufficient. To get the best out of the open air, one must sometimes come to closer grips with nature.

I hope it may not be considered a heresy to acknowledge in these columns the insufficiency of golf. To those who are safe and comfortable there is nothing beyond safety and comfort. Why run needless risks, we may ask, when health and recreation may be had on these lower levels ? Perhaps it is not inopportune to endeavour to express,on behalf of some of those who for some reason are debarred from such exercises as rock or snow climbing, a sympathy with pursuits so far removed from their own. When there comes one of the few but inevitable accidents, there will always be something of facile blame by the ignorant and censorious. Public opinion may condone the sacrifice of countless lives in wars or undertakings the advantages of which are obscure or doubtful, and abhor the martyrdom of those who do so much to encourage and develop a higher standard of physical competence and moral control. It is stupid to confuse such an accident as that which has lately distressed us with a casualty brought on by rash ignorance or horse-play. To make safe things dangerous is a vulgar crime, but to make dangerous things safe is a noble exercise. There must be reasonable caution, but, after, all, it is better to be killed than to live a flabby life. Nothing can be more disastrous than to teach our young people that they must, at all costs, save their skins. To shelter a friend from danger may be a lower strain of devotion than to risk his life. If, in the pursuit of our great and admirable game, we enjoy an immunity from dangerous chances, we can hardly gain from it fine emotions or a confirmed fortitude. We shall not even win our future Waterloos upon the golf greens.

Mr. Prestwich seems to be a remarkable performer with the iron, and in future he will probably discard the remainder of his clubs and save something in caddies. At Seascale the other day, in a gentlemen's one club competition, he secured a "gilt travelling clock in case" without any difficulty at all, whereas, with a complete bagful of clubs, he performed indifferently. Seascale seems to be a wonderful place for prizes ; hair-pins, biscuit boxes, and amber cigarette holders in silver cases are almost common. The most astonishing thing, however, is a silver pin-cushion. It is valuable, of course, but how do you get the pins in ?

It will interest golfers to know that an advertiser is prepared to give a good price for golf curiosities—old clubs, and so on. It has sometimes been a difficulty to know what to do with one's old clubs, and here is the opportunity. One of the most curious of clubs is that which appears perfectly fair to outward view, but which always will top the ball. Such a club has nothing that will tell in a cabinet of curiosities, but it would not be difficult to obtain a guarantee of its genuineness. A thing of this kind is intrinsically stranger than a mere misshapen or antiquated club.

The season was entered upon with enthusiasm on Thursday evening, and quite a number of important engagements were then decided, but it was not until Saturday that wo may be said to have got fairly into the swing of things. If it is safe to form an opinion from opening indications, the game will be followed this season with more keenness than ever. The crowds were enormous in almost every instance, the game between Manchester City and Grimsby being watched by a gathering of ten or twelve thousand. Hopes are naturally entertained by local supporters that both the Hyde Road team and their great rivals Newton Heath will this season work their way into the first division, and if they can maintain such form as they displayed on Saturday both should make a bold bid. Whilst the City were trouncing Grimsby Town to the extent of seven goals to two Newton Heath, away from home, were gaining a victory of two goals to none over Gainsborough Trinity. They were not victories on which the teams are likely to plume themselves, for Grimsby are greatly weakened this season and Gainsborough are no stronger than they were, unless the inclusion of Gray, the Mexborough inside right, has improved them. Still the victories count.

It was expected that the two clubs most likely to give the local organisations an opportunity of securing promotion would be Blackburn Rovers and Bolton Wanderers,who opened the season in such a weakened condition, on paper, that they were thought likely to fall to the bottom of the table straight away. Despite the numerous defections from the two clubs, they are still capable of giving a good account of themselves, however, and it is evident that they will still have to be reckoned with, although it is too much to hope that they will finish anywhere near the top of the table. Blackburn Rovers opened badly by losing to Everton on Thursday, but they startled everyone on Saturday by scoring a goal to nothing victory over Notts Forest. The cupholders opened their new ground in the presence of fourteen thousand spectators. The victory of the Rovers was largely due to the excellent manner in which the forwards were fed by Anderson, who was also instrumental on several occasions in breaking up the Forests attack. In this match last season the home team was successful by three goals to one.

Bolton Wanderers had as their opponents West Bromwich Albion, who are said to be stronger than they ever were in the course of their career. They certainly displayed fine form on Saturday, and ought to have won ; but, as a matter of fact, the Wanderers were just able to equalise. The Albion had all their own way in the first half, and crossed over with a lead of three goals to nothing, so that the uphill task before the home team will be quite realised. Their eagerness to wipe off the arrears led to rather more roughness than was desirable, but they achieved their purpose, and their performance will no doubt act as a stimulus in their future engagements.

Last season's League champions, Sheffield United, had as their opponents Everton, whose form earlier in the week had reassured their supporters considerably. It was impossible to know anything of the United, now a purely English team, but it was assumed that they would not be far short of their old form, and they were consequently expected to win. As it turned out there was nothing between the teams, and, as was the case last season at Bramall Lane, the match ended in a draw. It is a singular coincidence that on the same day Sheffield Wednesday and Liverpool were engaged at Anfield Road. The result here was strikingly different, however, for the greatly strengthened Liverpool team had all their own way and won by four goals to nothing, a result, extraordinary to relate, exactly the same as that arrived at last season. The game was noticeable for the brilliant play of Raisbeck, the Scotsman, and Allan, late of the Celtic, and a Scottish international. Liverpool will evidently want a great deal of beating this season.

As was expected, a very good game was witnessed between Preston North End and Sunderland, both of whom have hopes of figuring prominently in the tournament. North End gave great hopes for a good portion of the game of holding their own, but were eventually beaten by superior combination and accuracy of kicking. The first appearance of Newcastle United as a First Division club was welcomed by a gathering of 22,000. Unfortunately for the vigorous Northern club, the start was inauspicious, for the much-improved Wolverhampton Wanderers had the measure of them throughout, and, after leading by three goals to nothing at half time, they eventually won by four to two. The principal defect of the Northerners was lack of combination. They will doubtless improve their methods by contact with the more experienced clubs. The other addition to the First Division, Burnley, had as opponents Notts County, the club by which they were reduced to the Second Division. There was nothing between the two clubs, and the draw arrived at fairly represents the game. Stoke hardly gave as good a display as was expected at Birmingham. Their play was much below what might have been looked for from a team containing so many experienced players, and they quite deserved to lose by three goals to one. The Villa appear to be in their best form.

It will be some little time before it will be possible to form an opinion of the working of the new professional rules of the Northern Union. If the rumours one hears are true the clubs will find the management of professionals rather a difficult matter, even though they would seem to be well protected by the transfer restrictions. The independence of a player who has realised his market value is difficult to believe. However, let the scheme have a trial. At the same time it is difficult to have any confidence in it. It would be absolutely necessary to shut one's eyes and ears to believe the "genuine employment" theory. It is already evident that it would have been far better to have gone the whole hog at once.

Football history is made so quickly nowadays that to a great many the name of Alan Rotherham, who met with a tragic end on Tuesday last, was probably quite unknown. In the eighties there was no more distinguished Rugby player in the country, and there is no one, except it be Vassal himself, who did more for the game. Rotherham was the principal exponent of the new half-back play, introduced at Oxford in 1882-83. Just as the forwards of Vassal's famous team revolutionise forward play by short hand to hand passing, Rotherham opened up an entirely new game for the three-quarters by getting them in motion and providing them with opportunities for running and passing in systematic manner. The great feature of the famous half-back's play was the coolness and precision of his movements. He was indispensable in the international team for several seasons.

There have been as many rumours about the 1999 pattern of Dunlop tyre as if it had been a State secret, but at last, to refute the errors and satisfy curiosity, authentic particulars are now being revealed. In appearance the roadster tyre is seen at a glance to be corrugated as before with the Dunlop-Welch non-slipping device, but the pattern has been reproduced on a much smaller scale,the undulations consisting of many more but much shorter waves, in a narrower strip covering the head only of the cover, and at each edge of this central strip are longitudinal flutings, such as are already familiar on the Palmer and other tyres. Another feature noticeable to the eye at once is the increased depth of the rim and its reduced width, which combine to make the tyre apparently stand away from the rim more than was formerly the case.

But the greatest change is one that is not visible, yet will make itself felt at once when one has to detach and re-attach the cover. The single stout wire concealed in each edge of the cover of old is now replaced by a single thin wire, which encircles the rim thrice There are not three wires, but the effective strength of three wires with only one join together with a great increase of flexibility as the three portions of wire at any one point readily move upon another when manipulated, thus rendering attachment and detachment a simple and painless operation that needs no tool and causes no damage to one's knuckles or once's temper. The threefold wire lies with its several lengths side by side band-like, when the tyre is inflated, and the edges of the rim are now made of elliptical instead of circular section, in order to afford the better bearing surface for this broadened edge of the cover.

The great swimming event of the past week was the remarkable feat of endurance accomplished by James Finney in his swim from the North Pier at Blackpool to the pier at St. Annes on Thursday last. For swimming purposes the coast thereabouts is rough and exposed, and to swim any distance one is compelled to wait for a favourable opportunity. The sea at Blackpool was turbulent for the most part of the week, but curiously enough on the day arranged for Finney's performance it was comparatively smooth. In the presence of many thousands of persons who lined the shore and piers Finney dived into the sea exactly at nineteen minutes to three o'clock. The tide was on the ebb, which forced Finney to swim well out seawards. A number of boats followed in his wake, and as he passed the Central and Victoria Piers on his journey he rece ved a hearty ovation, for all Blackpool appeared to be interested in the effort. The swim to St. Annes was accomplished before seven o'clock, but one of the conditions of the wager was that Finney should finish at the steps of the St. Annes Pier. This was then impossible, as the water was not deep enough to allow of Finney's proceeding up the channel, and consequently he was compelled to wait about until the soundings announced a sufficient depth. This fact was not foreseen at the time of the wager except by the gentleman who had challenged Finney. Finney, however, discovered it afterwards, and was prepared for it. He spent an hour or more in floating and swimming about, during which time he was accompanied in the water by the examateur champion, J. H. Tyers. The wait was a tedious and trying one, but at last the announcement came that there was sufficient water, and being joined by Nuttall, the professional champion, half-an-hour's swim sufficed to complete the journey, and Finney's object was attained exactly at eight o'clock. There was a tremendous crowd gathered in the vicinity, and Finney was the recipient of loud and hearty cheers. Little the worse for his long immersion, Finney performed as usual at the Tower Circus later in the evening, and there it was announced that he would benefit to the extent of £300 as the result of his remarkable performance. It was a capital effort, and one which will add to his world-wide reputation. To swim in such a sea requires great stamina, and the accomplishment of the undertaking proves that Finney was in fine physical condition. For years past he has had in view the swimming of the Channel, and his latest effort should give him much encouragement.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES.

WE would remind our readers that this far-famed show opens on a short engagement at the Novelty Theatre this evening. The exhibition is a remarkably good one ; the puppets are wonderfully life-like, and no one who visits them ever regrets it. A matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon.

IT is believed that one of the 1st class districts which will fall vacant in India next year, will go to General Gatacre. Rawalpindi or Quetta would give scope for his remarkable energy, particularly in the direction of the practical training of troops.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

POONA has recovered its spirits and been very gay since the commencement of the races ; the latter have very good large fields inducing even the bookies to give longer odds then usual, and one or two good things have been pulled. The Governor's cup day was very fine, and all Poona turned out in its best clothes, although most of them had been up all night at the big ball at Gunneshkhind. The latter was very gay ; most of the ladies and many of the men wore fancy dresses, which had been prepared for the Durham Ball which did not come off, and some of the most remarkable dresses were as below. The nickel—plated bun was taken by a tall and graceful lady, with lovely flowing horse hair locks, showing she came from the cavalry, who was got up as a dancing advertisement of Simla tradespeople, a profitable investment which I hope paid her dressmaker's bill.

It would be hard to say which of the many handsome dresses bore off the real "gilded macaroon" Mrs. Swiney, as a silver cracker Mrs. Richardson, dressed in scarlet with a stuffed kitten on her shoulder, representing a Lancashire witch, Miss Combe, as a Mousme, Miss James as o'mimosa san and Mrs. Donnet fitted out in stars and stirpes, unionjacks, electric lamps, &c., &c., must share it between them. Some of the men had really tasty clothes on, among which may be mentioned Mr. Tyrell as In like form, Captain Edwards, as Malcolm McTawell C.B. ; Mr. Gray Mills as XV. century page ; and Captain Morgan, as Pillar Bon, and what with the kind host, gay dresses, capital supper and fizz, the evening was most festive.

The Polo Tournament this year is confined to three teams ; there is not much excitement about it, but every one in Poona is very sorry that the Durhams were beaten by the Golconda team, on Friday last, but there is no doubt that the final has been won by the best of the three teams.

Poona is rejoicing in,its annual flower show ; novelty such as is seen at any decent flower show at home, there is none. People just share in their best pots, and it is a toss up who gets the prize. The table decorations and bouquets are pretty, but the decisions of the committee appear sometimes strange to outsiders for instance in class III. H. E. Lord Sandhurst's Prize. In Table Decoration I should have put No. 3 first and No. I. third. One of the most astistic arrangements in the show was Miss Wiseman's composition of wild flowers, grasses and ferns, which were grouped round a mirror, and gave one the idea of a pond shadowed with wild flowers and grasses, and I was glad to see she got a prize for this really artistic production. The show from the well known garden of the Hon. Mr. Crowe was as usual very fine. Somehow or other people seem now a days to have given up gardening ; there are really only four or five good gardens in Poona. I suppose it is that people are changed about so much, and that a good garden when sold, brings in so little compared to former days, that unless certain of staying on in Poona for some years, it is a dead loss to set about getting up a really good garden.

We are coming now to the last days racing, handicaps, where the wiseacres predict "moral certainties", which alas don't come off.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

XIXTH *VS.* XXTH HUSSARS.

THE XXth were hopelessly over-matched and left the field in a minority of 5 goals to 1, but the game was a good one and well fought out. One remarkable feature of the match was the anxiety of the teams to tell their men what to do, and the persistency with which they claimed and foul "hands" or "off side" at every conceivable or inconceivable opportunity. The shouting on the field was tremendous, and applause from the spectators rather less than usual. It is doubtful if the goal-keeper for the XXth ever had a harder time of it than he did yesterday evening from 5 to 6. It is difficult to say how many he stopped, and impossible to imagine how many more be expected to receive between the posts. He played very well, even though five times the ball got past him.

The XIXth started play against what little wind there was,and almost immediately gained a corner from which however nothing resulted. Within a few minutes the XXth had a very easy chance of lowering their opponents' colors, but Parker who had the goal at his mercy, slipped up as he kicked, and McClintoch who was just behind him, missed a very easy shot. The XIXth were pleased with the let off and ran the ball down to their opponents' quarters, getting 2 "corners" quick succession ; the first went behind, but to the second, goalkeeper had to use his hands. The XIXth forwards were now playing a very strong game and had several shots, all of which Sheaff was equal to, until Barret pushed the ball through from a scramble scoring the first point. On kiching off the XIXth were again to the front, and twice Craig was able to fire at goal on accountof the loose play of XXth's backs. It is impossible to describe in any detail what followed till half time was piped. Except for one rush down by the XXth from which they got a free kick on front of goal for hands (but failed to score)—the game consisted of a series of dribbles and shots among the forwards of the XIXth. Once Craig put the ball through but was patpably off side, and curious to say the XIXth crossed over leading by only 1 goal.

On restarting play the XIXth went nway with a rush and might have scored from a scrimmage in front of goal, but in some unaccountable way failed to do so, and immediately after a fine shot by Barrett just failed to get in the net. Their opponents' left wing put in some useful work by way of retaliation and twice sent in shots at Fraser, one of which he had some difficulty in stopping. Their attack did not however last long, for Barrett and Spencer were again to the fore and after one unsuccessful attempt, managed to get past Sheaff for the second time. But the lead of 2 to love was shortlived, for the ball had not been in play for 5 minutes when Martin scored the 1st point for the XXth by a beautiful screw shot. Their opponents pressed them hard on restarting and gained two corners in quick succession, but no score resulted from either, as the ever vigilant Sheaff was between the posts. But the the XIXth were not to be denied for long, and the end of some very pretty passing saw Craig shoot a hard low one into the net. It was getting a bit late in the day for the XXth to expect to equal or beat their opponents' score, but they played up pluckily and more than once threatened danger, but they could not increase their score ; while their opponents added 2 more goals before time was called, for both of which Craig was responsible, having been well fed by the wings. So ended the last match of the Tournament in which the the XIXth will play, till the final, when we expect to see them combat the E. Yorkshires.

TEAMS.

XIX Hussars.—Fraser, Hendrick, Allen, Roberts, Birt, Symes, Yates, Halt, Craig Spencer, Barrett

XXTH Hussars.—Sheaff, Davis, Tondall, Parker, Harvery, Bright, Mackintosh, Jarvis, Harvey, Martin, Cheeseman.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	4	29 p.m.	17	50
Teheran	28	2	39 p.m.	...	26
Suez	28	2	39 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 28th September 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
" Karachi	..	14	...	2
" Madras	1	8	...	1

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 24,963 towards the cost of the new Y. M. C. A. buildings, opposite the new Law College. The grant is payable in five annual instalments and is given on the strength of the educational work of the Association, which consists chiefly of technical work. The position occupied by the Association, at the last Government Technical Examination, was second in the Presidency. It is understood that when the new building is completed, the third floor will be set apart for educational work and the fourth for a students' hostel.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

THE TRIAL OF CLIVE DURANT.

WILSON'S EVIDENCE.

At the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Talayarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury which assisted in the trial was composed as follows :—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr R H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

His lordship, on taking his seat on the Bench, addressing Mr. Macpherson said that he had been reading over the depositions and he found that the certificate signed by Mr. Drewitt, put in by the prosecution during the re-examination of the witness Nanabhoy Engineer, ought not to be on record ; it would have to be struck out.

Mr. Macpherson said that it did not matter much. It was tendered in evidence in deference to the feelings of the witness.

His lordship : You must take it as not existing. It is, however, of no importance.

Durant applied to his lordship that some security might be taken for the appearance of Nanabhoy Cowasjee, who might disappear before the certificates, which, he said, he had posted to Perim, were returned.

His lordship said that the witness was as usual bound over to be present until the termination of the trial. If, however, Durant wanted to make such an application he might do so on an affidavit.

Durant then applied for an adjournment of the case because, he said, as recommended by his lordship the other day, he was now desirous of engaging the services of counsel.

He asked if his lordship would permit him to address a few words to the jury why an adjournment should be granted.

The Judge : Certainly not.

Durant then stated that headaches and other things suffering from nervous hysterical irritation, and and was in a state of mental agitation to him to prepare for opportunity should be given to him to prepare for further processing with the case.

His lordship said that he gave every latitude to the accused who simply wanted the time of the jury by protracting the trial. His lordship did not think that the jury wished to further protract the trial. The accused should proceed with the cross-examination.

Durant said that his lordship told him on the day before that by conducting the cross-examination in the manner he did he was doing injustice to himself.

His lordship observed he did say that the accused by asking certain questions, by wearying the jury, was doing a possible injustice to himself.

Durant : May I explain ?

His lordship : I do not want any explanation. I only wish that you should proceed with your cross-examination.

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel was then further cross-examined.

Durant : Do you pass off another woman as your wife

Mr. Macpherson objected to the question, stating that when Durant asked a question to Nanabhoy about Dinbai he said he was going to prove a conspiracy between certain parties, but he had done nothing of the kind. He put these questions to the witness, his credit, but to annoy not with a view to shake him.

Durant said he wanted to prove that Nanabhoy and Dorabjee Patel were on visiting terms with each other's mistresses. They all knew that kept women were in the habit of visiting each other.

His lordship : I profess I do not know that. (Laughter).

Durant said he wanted to prove that they were all mixed up in this as well as other matters.

Mr. Macpherson : He cannot prove it.

Durant : If the witness denies it on oath he can afterwards be prosecuted for perjury.

His lordship said that he did not wish to shut up the accused, but he ruled that Durant might ask the question, but he could ask no further question if the witness denied the statement.

Witness, in reply to Durant, said that there was a matrimonial suit which was managed by Messrs. Bickwell and Merwanjee in which a lady sued for divorce, and that lady was his (witness') client. Witness asked his lordship if he was bound to answer that question which evidently related to that lady.

His lordship ; Are you accused in the case ?

Witness ; No, my lord.

His lordship. I rule that the accused cannot go into that question.

Durant. Will you swear that you did not dictate to me the words in my pocket-book ?

Witness : No, I never did.

Durant. Will you swear that you did not dictate to me the two other exhibits in the case ?

Witness ; I solemny swear I never did.

Witness continuing said that he saw Williams for the first time in the Police Court. He called at Williams' house once in the middle of August in company with one Jeejeebhoy Toddywalla.

Durant : Is it not a fact that Hugh Sealy, Nanabhoy Cowasjee, and yourself are all a family party ?

Witness ; Certainly not.

Durant : Do you know that Williams is a drunkard ;—that he his a drinker of country liquor ?

Witness : No. I do not know that Williams is living luxuriantly in the hotel. I simply know that he is staying there with his family.

Durant : Did you provide a piano for Williams, daughter ?

Witness. I never had a piano to provide. (Laughter).

Durant : It was in the room.

Witness : It belonged to a European

Dorabji Patel and Nanabhoy Engineer, &c. Durant was in hospital at the time witness received the letter.

Durant made an interlocutory observation about his fear of some exhibit disappearing.

His lordship said he need be under no fear at all on that score, for he would put the documents under lock and key and take them home overnight.

Mr. Macpherson said there was no ground for the interlocutory observation, although thereby the accused might vainly hope to influence the mind of the jury. The learned counsel showed witness a document, and said he would reply on paras 17-23. Durant might read the whole of it if he pleased. Mr. Macpherson said they had got the document from the *Advocate of India* office.

Durant read the document to the jury. It was a petition addressed to Mr. Justice Strachey, describing the irregularities which, Durant said, were perpetrated in Mr. Slater's Court in the proceedings adopted against him.

Mr. Macpherson said he would rely on para 23 of the petition also.

Williams was then cross-examined by Durant.

Did you not ask for my assistance?—Yes. You told me to leave everything to you.

Durant read a document which he said was a statement of Williams.

Witness said it was a draft prepared by Durant, and he was foolish enough to put his signature to it. He swore it was drafted by Durant.

Do you wish the jury to believe that you come forward now purely in the interests of justice?—Yes. I do wish the jury to believe this.

Did you not tell us that you simply tried to sell some of these copies to Davur?—That is what you instructed me to say.

You are a friend of the elder Sealy?—Yes.

Did you tell him to interest himself in your behalf?—Yes, to apply for bail on my behalf in the magistrate's court.

Apart from me? Now don't wander, but answer my question!—(A laugh).

Do you swear you did not give him further instructions and this paper?—Yes.

Did you instruct Mr. Jinnah to apply to the High Court for bail for you?...Yes, and I gave him the paper which you dictated.

Durant remarked to witness not to perjure himself.

His lordship: That is an address. Don't make remarks, but put your questions as briefly as you can.

Witness to Durant: I saw Dorabjee Patel in court to-day. I saw him pass by. I was warned not to speak to him, and did not.

When did you last see Dorajee Patel?...In court yesterday.

Did you not see him last night?—Yes, I saw him.

Where?—At his bungalow. Nanabhoy was also there. Jeejeebhoy Todywalla was there. Davar came and passed by.

And you were being coached by all four of them as to the evidence you were to give here?—No. Not at all. Mr. Arthur Fernandes was with me. He wanted to see Dorabji, and I went with him. There was no meeting. We simply passed by. I was in the veranda only.

Did Arthur Fernandes assist you when you took the benefit of the Act?—I never took the benefit of the Act.

Did you not file your schedule?—Yes, I filed my petition and withdrew it.

At Durant's suggestion, his lordship warned the witness to hold no communication with anybody about this case.

The Court then adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

22ND FIELD BATTERY SPORTS AT MHOW.

THE universary of the memorable 24th, the Relief of Lucknow 1858, says a correspondent, was celebrated in a suitable manner by the Right Section of the above Battery on Saturday last the 24th September on the Battery Parade ground. The weather was all that could be desired. The sun which is generally hot this time of the year in Mhow was very kindly enclouded all this while. The ground proved rather heavy on account of the late rains; but notwithstanding this, and the unavoidable absence of Lt. J. F. Barlow (who is in charge of the Section), the sport of the day was all that could be desired. The absence on leave to Simla of Maj. Hanna, the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who is the life and soul of the sports was regretted: but his place was ably filled by Capt. L. Gordon and Lieut. Stallard; Mrs. Gordon very kindly giving the prizes away, in her usual amiable way, at the end of the sports. A band was in attendance, and three spacious tents were erected for visitors and friends of the Battery, a special one being reserved for the officers of the station and the ladies, the 22nd Field Battery being "at Home." A short history of the Battery will not be out of place. It was raised originally in Calcutta in 1780 under the title of No. 2 Co. 3rd Bn. Bengal Artillery. It was engaged at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793 and again at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799. It was present at the siege of Bhurtpore 1825, when it became 4th Co. 1st Bn. Bengal Artilly. During the Mutiny, it took part in the operations with the Oudh Field Force, was engaged at the battle of Chindahar in 1857, "Defence of Lucknow" 1857, and "Relief of Lucknow" 58; also at the battles of Shahjehanpore, Roogutghurree, and at the capture of Bareilly 1858. In became the 4th Battery 10th Bde. in 1861. It embarked for England in 1874, and became K-4 Bde. in 1877 and embarked for India in 1886, having been at Home 12 years out of 112 years service. It became 22 Field Battery R. A. in 1889, and arrived from Nusserabad in 1893. Its present officers are: Maj. W. Hanna, Commanding, Capt. L. Gorden, Lieuts. Barlow and Stallards.

The events were varied and well contested; the "Ladies Race" being the most amusing, wherein Ladies had to run 50 yards, and pick up baskets containing Live stock &c. the prize winner drawing a live nigger boy, with the words, "kiss me" on his mask. The judges for the events were Capt. Gordon and Lt. Stallard, and the organizers Sergts Duthie and Goulding. The difficult work of starter was creditably performed by Battery Sergt. Major J. Christie on whom lay the responsibility of seeing the different events started off in proper time; and this passed off without a hitch. The comfort of visitors and guests was well looked after by the popular Quarter Master Sergt (on whom his continuous 20 years service in India has left no mark beyond making him look quite bonny and young) and his genial wife. The Old Soldiers race, 100 yards, with one yards start for every years service above 12, was won admirably by the Sergt Major, who starting at scratch won comfortably in a field of 6 by 6 lengths and knocking comfortably down the Q. M. S. who was only in his way. The different events were as follows. The first event was the 100 yards race, which was won in good time by Br. Doors, Dr. Howarth a close second. The wheel race was fairly well contested by 4, and was won by Gr. Marsh. The tug-of-war, although its result was a foregone conclusion, was well contested. The Centre Section, which was marched against the Right, did credit to their stamp, but were eventually overpowered by their more brawny antagonists. The tilting at the buckets was very amusing, and after a good many sound duckings, was won by Drivers Rooch and Burchett. The Mile race was very well contested, the distance being covered by Dr. Howarth in 4min. 20sec. Wrestling on Horseback was won by Sergt. Gouldings' team, Sergt Duthies team being handicapped by the absence of some of his men in hospital. The Spoon race, including a big water jump where many came to grief, was won by Billy Luximon. The Obstacle race was won by Gr. Wilson, Dr. Howarth a good second. Then came the Old Soldiers race, won comfortably by the popular Sergt. Major, who was very loudly cheered (though he knocked the Q. M. S. enroute). The Baby competition for the Best Baby was won by Mrs. Hutchinson, who exhibited a very nice sample.

The Matrimonial race, 80 yards (wife holding husband's hand and husband holding baby in other,) was won by Sergt. and Mrs. Sherratt. The Ladies' Race, as stated above, was most amusing. For childrens' race, a good many competed, Boys being won by Frank Hall and Girls, by Gladys Ockley. After the sports were over, the prizes distributed by Mrs. Gordon and the officers were called, lustily for her and Capt. Gordon, the men sat down to a sumptuous dinner, well catered by Quarter Mr. Sergt. Copeland, on whom lay all the credit for the successful evening. The sports wounid up with a successful quadrille party in the old Elephant sheds which were nicely converted into the R. A. Theatre, and beautifully hung with flags and festoons for the occasion. The floor was perfect, the band very good and refreshments and supper all that one could desire. The party broke up exactly at 12 midnight to the familiar strains of "God save the Queen" and dispersed, but not without thanking the gallant gunners for their hospitality. Every thing went off without a hitch, and this speaks volumes for the trouble taken by Sergt Major Christie and Q. M. S. Copeland.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' NEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me through the medium of your paper to bring to the notice of the G. I. P. Ry. authorities the great inconvenience felt by the passengers who have to attend office at certain fixed hours? Most of the clerks have to attend their respective offices either at 9, 9-30 or 10 o'clock. I find from the new time-table to come into force in October next, that no alterations have been made with certain morning trains. For those who have to attend like myself at 9-30, I regret to see that there is no train to reach office in time, and hence have to avail myself of the train that starts from Thana at 8-8, Madras time. The public in general who have to attend office at 9-30 will be under very great obligation to the General Traffic Manager, Mr. Muirhead, if he will be so good as to make arrangements to run a train that can reach the Victoria Terminus at 9-15, Bombay time.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 27. ERODISI

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	
A	Upper Colaba	0	0		
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1		
	Fort, Southern	0	0	3	
	Fort, Northern	0	0		
	Esplanade	1	0		
B	Mandvie	3	2		
	Chuckla	2	1	33	
	Umarkhady	4	0		
	Dongri	2	4		
C	Market	2	0		
	Dhobi Talao	3	0		
	Fanaswady	0	1		
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	22	
	Khara Talao	0	0		
	Kumbharwada	5	2		
	Khetwadi	0	1		
D	Girgaum	0	0		
	Chowpatty	0	0	13	
	Walkeshwar	0	0		
	Mahaluxmi	0	0		
E	Mazagon	0	0		
	Tarwady	0	0		
	Second Nagpada	0	1		
	Kamathipura	3	2	29	
	Tardeo	3	0		
	Byculla	3	1		
	First Nagpada	1	0		
F	Parel	1	0		
	Sewree	0	0	2	
	Sion	0	0		
G	Mahim	0	0		
	Worlee	0	0	5	
	Water Division	0	0		
	N.-R. & Unknown	5a	0	1	
	HOSPITALS.				
	Parsi		2		
	Jain		1		
	Jain Parel		1		
	Telagu		2		
	Lohana		1	31	
	Arthur Road		3		
	Modykhana		2		
	Modh & Parwad		1		
	Cama		2		
	Maratha		2		
	Total	42	33	139	
	Total deaths to date	22,036	27,373		
	Total same date last year	20	13	101	

a Found dead on roads, 3 in B ward, (1 in Dongri, 1st N Hill Road, 1 in Dongri Chinch Bunder Cross lane, and 1 in Chukla Serang Street); 1 in C ward, Kumbharwada, Cowasjee Patel Tank Road; and 1 in E ward, Camatipura 9th Street.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	1

It is a great pleasure to find some of the local committees working with great zeal. One gentleman in particular, Mr. Abdul Razak Bin Curtaz, J. P., has succeeded very well indeed in popularising inoculation amongst those very difficult people, the Julais. Mr. Abdul Razak has been daily sending in Julais and others for inoculation. It would be a great gain to the Plague Commissioner if other Mahomedan gentlemen would follow in his footsteps and induce the people to get themselves inoculated.

OUTBREAK AT COLABA.

Several cases of plague having occurred in the Parsee Bazaar of Colaba cantonment, the military authorities have taken the matter in hand and decided on clearing some 300 persons out of their houses and accommodating them in time-expired tents, which may be destroyed after use, while the infected district is thoroughly overhauled and the houses disinfected.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

EXEMPTIONS FOR THE INOCULATED.

THE following letter on plague has been addressed by the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations:—

"The Resolutions of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 227-240, dated the 3rd February last, laid down the general principles which should guide Local Governments and Administrations in the conduct of operations against plague. The Government of India now desire to convey some instructions subsidiary to those contained in the Resolution, the necessity for which has been shown by the experience gained since the Resolution issued.

(2) It is desirable that special attention should be directed, so far as possible, to the employment of subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police Departments, and especially to the advisability of workingwith the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as supervisors over small and convenient units. For isnstance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and police officers should hold no enquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private Hospitals and Camps may be placed in charge of Native practitioners (*hakims* and *vaids*). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available.

(3). The Government of India consider that, in view of the attitude of the people on the subject, it should be publicly announced, when plague breaks out, that no person when attacked with plague will be compelled to be treated by a European or to take European medicines.

(4) The question of corpse inspection has been further considered by the Government of India in the light of the late experience in various parts of India, and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. They have decided that the compulsory examinations of corpses should not be enforced by rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. There is, however, no objection to providing that, were plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

(5). The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods is all in favour of the efficacy of the system. The Governor-General in Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons should be exempted—(a) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however remain liable to evacuate infected houses (b) from observation when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculations requires further investigation, and it may in the future become possible to extend the six months period.

PLAGUE DUTY AND LEAVE CONCESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the matter of concessions to officers employed on plague duty will shortly engage the attention of Government, it would be well to ventilate the subject with a view to preventing, if possible, a recurrence of the dissatisfaction caused by the recent Famine rules. For the Famine of 1877 a year's service to count towards pension was granted to those officers employed on special duty. Whereas in this last crisis 1 month's Privilege leave or 2 month's furlough, and 2 month's privilege leave or 4 month's furlough, was granted respectively for 5 and 10 month's Famine duty. But in many cases 3 month's privilege leave was already standing to the credit of the officers concerned which is the maximum accumulative amount feasible: while in other instances, and more especially in the case of married men, they were not prepared to break up their homes for a short furlough of 4 months and thus forfeit the 3 month's privilege leave which it had taken them 3 long years to earn! Thus in reality many officers got no concession at all. Now let us turn to plague work on which many men who were employed on Famine, have already completed 12 month's special duty; and enquire what indulgence Government is prepared to accord. Surely it is not to be the old so called concession over again which in many instances as above exemplified would mean nil?

Again one may reasonably ask why such anomalous and disheartening distinctions are drawn between the Civil and Military officers employed on plague duty. The former is of course working in his own district and thus has plague duty in addition to his customary official work, but receives no extra remuneration, while the Military officer, usually a Subaltern, gets Rs. 300 a month in addition to his pay and often free quarters into the bargain, and beyond his morning and evening plague duties has his midday free. On the other hand, the Civilian has to begin his plague work in the early morning carry on his office all day, continuing plague duty again in the evening till dark. The result of this after 10 month's special duty is that the Civilian is rewarded with leave to which he is already entitled, while the Subaltern goes off with Rs. 3,000 in his pocket plus his pay which he has had no chance of spending all this time.

Another point that presents itself for discussion is the difference between Famine and Plague duty and whether Government ought not to treat the latter with due distinction. To the district officer Famine entails no danger beyond that of exposure, privation and hardship, whereas plague work involves serious risk and carries grave anxiety into the family circle. It is the common lot of a plague officer to stand for hours together watching a fœtid drain, pestilential cesspool, or whole lines of filthy street-gutters being scraped and cleaned out, the stench from which generally sends one home with a sore throat. There are even more noisome duties than those to be performed with regard to plague corpses and disinfection of dark dens which need not be recounted here, and which it ought not to be necessary to remind Government, should be treated with befitting consideration.

The days of liberality are doubtless numbered, but it would not be too much to ask, nor to expect, if to those officers who have put in 12 month's plague duty, one year's service should be allowed to count towards pension.—Yours, &c.,

FAIRPLAY.

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill on Monday, and by a coincidence a clean bill was shown also on the same date last year. Since the removal of the Portuguese quarantine at Dhabel on the morning of the 17th instant all arrivals wishing to enter Damaun are subjected to a medical examination by the Health Officer, Dr. John Monis, and to further observation for eight days. From the 17th instant to the 20th instant 118 persons seeking to enter Damaun were examined by Dr. John Monis, out of whom he found one from Bombay, one from Balitha, one from Gomergaum and one from Dhurrampore suffering from fever, but since, all of them have completely recovered from the Malady.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY'S RETURNS.

THE satistical returns of Sunday showed no fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths. The general death rate stood at 51, as compared with 55 of the previous five years. The two Mohamedan patients who were under treatment at the Medical College Hospital were discharged on Sunday night, and there are no cases now at that institution. There is one solitary case being treated at the Ward Hospital in Shambazar, and when this patient is discharged, the city will be without any cases under treatment, unless of course, any fresh cases crop up.

THE ASSISTANT SPECIAL HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Pottifer, the Assistant Special Health Officer of Calcutta, has proceeded to Darjiling on short leave—*Englisman*. (Tuesday).

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

WRITING on Tuesday our correspondent says:—The Public Service Examination took place last week in the Ahmedabad High School, when seventy candidates presented themselves for examination. Ahmedabad is fixed by Government as one of the centres for examination for students coming from the district of Ahmedabad and the Kathyawar provinces. The other centre in Guzerat is Surat for students of Surat and other surrounding districts. The following gentlemen conduct the examination in the Ahmedabad centre: Messrs Edaljee Dorabjee Talati, B. A., and Framjee Jamasjee Dastur, B. A., of the Ahmedabad High School and Messrs. Jotrandanath J. Ghose, M. A., and Pestonjee Cursetjee Bhajiwala, F. A., of the Mission High School. The result will be declared two weeks hence. The annual examination for servants of the Revenue Department was held in the second week of this month in the Collector's bunglow. No servant of the revenue department is allowed to hold his office unless he successfully passes this examination. He is given two chances to pass this examination and in the event of his failing a second time he is dismissed from the service. This year sixteen candidates appeared from the revenue department and all were declared to have passed the examination. Three Karkuns of the Dhandhuka Mamlatdar's court are charged with receiving illegal gratification. Some scene of the offence having been obtained by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, the Settlement Officer of Guzerat, he at once went to Dhandhuka and enquired into the alleged offences. The matter was reported to the Collector by Mr. Bhimbhai, who directed a preliminary investigation to be held into the matter. The preliminary inquiry was conducted in camera by Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Nusarwanji Nanavaty, the First Class Magistrate of the Dhandhuka Division. The result is as yet not known. Yesterday there was a large gathering of people to witness the military sports that were performed by the European and Native soldiers in the maidan in camp. The sports began at 5 p.m., and continued till 6-30 p.m. yesterday. The sports will be performed for three days continually. European guests have arrived from different parts of Guzerat and Kattyawar, the principal being the Resident of Baroda, Colonel Martelli. Mr. Erachshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan B.A., of the Revenue Commissioner's office, was appointed head clerk to the Collector of Surat in place of Mr. Jamsedji Shapurji Setna, who, it is said, was transferred to the Secretariat Department in Bombay. These appointments, it is rumoured, are cancelled by the Government, owing to some other arrangements being made there.

THE PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to give a brief reply to your correspondent "A Parsee," who thinks that he has convinced me as to the wisdom of suspending the Presidency matches. I am sorry to say that he has not succeeded in converting me to his views, nor will he succeed in converting anybody who knows anything at all about Parsee cricket. The Parsees have so far advanced in the game, that any suggestion, such as that of your correspondent, would not be worthy of countenance for a moment. In spite of these defeats the Parsees are acknowledged on all hands to be the most brilliant cricketers India has yet produced. They have passed through some of the blackest passages that a cricketing community has ever had to encounter. They have won some of the victories which are worthy of being recorded in their rubric calendar. It will be interesting and instructive to your correspondent to know, that the "largest" aggregate score in a single inning has been credited to the Parsees, whilst the lowest score has been put down to the descredit of the Presidency. Further, six out of the seven matches won by the Presidency owe distinctly to Greig. But for Greig the results would be disastrous to the Presidency. Take out Greig and the Presidency would go down before the Parsee bowling like nine pins. Now what Greig is on the Presidency side, Pavri is on the Parsee side. There is a not a single match that the Parsees have lost under his captainship. No wonder therefore that the Parsees are severely handicapped by his continued absence, and by the occasional absence of such good men as Gagrat, Writer, and Bapasola. I repeat, therefore, that in spite of the late defeats, the Parsees are still the most brilliant cricketers, and such as they are, it is positively child's play for them to wipe off the three defeats, with little more practice.—Yours, &c.,

J. S. T.

*** [This correspondence is now closed.]—ED. *B. G.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th September, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 29·798
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind	SE. E. ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 165
Fall of Rain	003
Total fall during month	19·93
" " year	73·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—September 27.

10 p.m.	77·7
WEDNESDAY—September 28.	
6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·8

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Mr. Ismail Ragunath Khoto in the chair, to transact the following business:—

The following directors' report with the audited accounts, for the year ended on 30th June 1898, was laid before the meeting for its adoption:—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accounts of the company for its past official year ended on the 30th June, 1898. The statement of profit and loss shows that the earnings of the company during the past year amount to Rs. 1,07,799-13-11, which sum including the balance of profit of Rs. 335-0-9 brought over from the previous years' account, makes a total of Rs. 1,08,294-13-8. Taking into consideration the continued disorganisation of Mill labour owing to the recrudescence of the plague in this city, during the year under report, combined with the heavy fall in the price of yarns of all counts for the China markets in the latter part of the year, the result of the operations of your Mill for the past official year may be considered fairly satisfactory. From the above amount of profit, your directors have already paid to the shareholders an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the first half-year ended on the 31st December last, absorbing Rs. 50,000, and carried Rs. 31,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of profit of Rs. 27,294-13-8. As the above balance to the credit of the profit and loss account would not suffice for the declaration of a decent dividend, and as there was the sum of Rs. 30,000 to the credit of dividend fund account, your directors have deemed it advisable to transfer the latter amount to the credit of the former account, thus making a total sum of Rs. 57,294-13-8 available for your disposal. Your directors recommend that the above amount should be appropriated in the following manner: For payment of dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1898, Rs. 50,000-0-0. For payment of bonus to Company's employers Rs. 4,000-0-0; to carry over to next year's account 3,294-3-8; total Rs. 57,294-13-8. Your directors greatly regret to have to state that early in the morning of the 19th February last, an extensive fire broke out in the cotton godown block No. 8 situate at your mill premises, resulting in the partial destruction of the building and the burning of the stock of cotton consisting of about 2,904 bales costing about Rs. 2,34,800 stored therein; a great portion of the cotton that was saved, was damaged by fire and water and was sold on account of the insurers. As the godown and its contents were fully insured, the market value of the whole stock of cotton and the cost of the portion of godown destroyed, were recovered from the underwriters. The mill buildings, machinery, and the stock of cotton, yarn, &c., are insured for Rs. 21,50,000.

The shareholders having adopted the report with the balance sheet, declared a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, reelected Mr. Gordhandas Khatao as director and elected Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas in place of the retiring director Mr. Lukhmidas Bhimji, passed a sum of Rs. 4,000 for payment of bonus to company's employees, appointed Messrs. Rustomji Hormusji Jalbhoy and Shamji Ranchor as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, and dispersed, with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

The twenty-fifth general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at its registered office, Mr. E. Schoen in the chair.

The directors in submitting their report for the year ended on 30th June 1898, stated that the season had been, on the whole, a fairly good one, the total number of bales pressed at the factories of the company being 62,883 against 42,849 bales last year. The profit and loss account for the year showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,01,730-4-5, from which the directors had set aside Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund, and Rs. 13,000 to the fund for equalizing dividends, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,730-4-5, which they proposed to apportion as follows:—Rs. 62,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, equal to 10 per cent, and Rs. 2,000 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 2,230-4-5 to next year's account.

The shareholders adopted the director's report with the balance sheet, declared a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, reelected the retiring director Mr. P. A. Hormasji, and having appointed Messrs. Palonji Framji Mehta and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji as auditors for the ensuing year, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held yesterday, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business, Mr. E. Schoen occupying the chair.

The directors report and the audited accounts for the year ended on 30th June 1898, submitted for its adoption showed the season had been, on the whole, a fairly good one, the total number of bales pressed at the eight factories being 95,925 against 80,213 bales last year. The profit and loss account for the year showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,23,440-15-8, from which the directors had set aside Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund, Rs. 14,000 to the fund, for equalizing dividends and Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,440-15-8, which they proposed to apportion as follows:—Rs. 75,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, equal to 12 per cent and Rs. 2,500 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 1,940-15-8 to next year's account.

The shareholders having adopted the report and the accounts, declared a dividend of Rs. 15 per share re-elected Mr. Damodardas Tapidas as a director, and having appointed Messrs. Nasserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Mancksha Byramji Master as auditors for the ensuing year, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CLAIM FOR ALIMONY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. M. CURSETJI, Third Judge).

REGINA COULSON *vs.* THOMAS COULSON.

MR. GODINHO, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff, who is the wife of the defendant, claimed to recover from the latter a sum of Rs. 120, being the amount of maintenance due for two months, August and September, at Rs. 60 per month, under a deed of separation dated the 5th February last. The defendant admitted the debt and applied for instalments. The Judge enquired as to what profession the defendant followed and his salary. Defendant replied that he was a storekeeper in the service of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., on a salary of Rs. 180 per month. Mr. Godinho opposed the application for instalments and applied for immediate execution. He said that the separation deed provided that defendant should pay Rs. 60 per month in advance on the 5th of each and every month for the support of his wife. The defendant, the pleader said, had admitted that he was in the receipt of Rs. 180 per month, whereas the amount the defendant spent on another woman named Mrs. Moloy, with whom he had been residing.

The defendant stated that he proposed settlement with his wife and offered her in Court a few minutes before the case was called on for hearing, a sum of Rs. 90 and the balance Rs. 30 together with Rs. 60, the amount of her maintenance for the month of October, in a few days, which terms she was quite willing to accept that morning, but the pleader interposed and asked plaintiff not to accept them, saying he would get a decree from the Court with an immediate execution. The plaintiff subsequently, the defendant said, on the advice of her pleader, refused to accept the terms. The plaintiff had been instigated to bring a charge of adultery against him in the Esplanade Police Court, but the Magistrate discharged him as the charge was false and groundless. The defendant added that the Police Court proceedings cost him Rs. 500. He would have paid her maintenance regularly, but for the heavy cost incurred in the Police Court, he could not do so. The plaintiff having failed in the Police Court, had now dragged him in the Small Causes Court. The plaintiff was not to be blamed as she was willing to accept the terms, but for Mr. Godinho who told her not to accept them.

The plaintiff on being questioned by the Court whether she would take money by instalments, after a consultation with her pleader for a few minutes replied in the negative.

His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 120 and made it payable by two equal instalments. The first instalment to be paid on the 21st October next, and the other a month later.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

AT the weekly meeting held yesterday on the maidan, an attempt was made to get through the programme, which had to be abandoned on the two previous occasions owing to the paucity of entries, but with anything but success. The foot-ball Tournament seems to have absorbed all interest. When the play commenced at a quarter past 5 o'clock there were only eight competitors on the ground. The attendance of spectators both inside and outside the enclosure was very thin. Three of the events on the card were gone through, when it became quite dark and the remaining items on the programme had to be given up. The following are the results of the events played off:—

TENT PEGGING BY SECTION.

Mr Corbett	1
Mr Padmentier	
Mr Thesiger	2
Mr Graham	

Five couples competed.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.

Mr Padmentier's fully, grover	1
Mr Thesiger's Blue Mare, Owner	2

Four competed.

HORSE HURDLE SCURRY.

Mr Townsend's Miss Hussey	1

Four competed.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, when there were also present; Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. R. N. Kabraji, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, the Hon'ble Mr. Framjeboy Vicaraji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. Cowasji M. Shroff.

AN ERRONEOUS RETURN.

The Committee considered and recorded memorandum from the Commissioner No. 15,927, dated the 21st September 1898, forwarding with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 11,142, dated 3rd February 1897, copy of a letter to his address No. 20,803, dated the 21st September, 1898 from the Health Officer, as follows:—"I have the honour to inform you that it was the mistake of the copoying clerk Jagannath Bhaskar (now retired) who through an error, entered the figures in the columns Nos. 18, 19 and 21 against Hindus of other castes, Hindu outcastes, Mussalmans, Parsis, Jews, Native Christians and Eurasians instead of Bhatias, Hindus of other castes, Hindu out-castes, Mussalmans, Parsis and Native Christians respectively.. The office copy of the return is correct, and the error was made in copying the figures for the *Government Gazett*.

THE STABLE NUISANCE

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, No. 15093, dated the 19th September, 1898, stating, with reference to the Standing Committee's resolutions Nos. 3531, 3945 and 4330, dated respectively the 28th July, 3rd August and 11th August 1898, regarding a buffalo stable at Bhajipala Cross Lane, that the stable complained of has been in existence for many years; that in 1894 also Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama made a complaint on behalf of their client, Mr. Dasamshal Nanji, in regard to this stable; that the then Municipal Commissioner personally visited the place and sanctioned a license for twelve animals; and that the Executive Health Officer reports that the present complaint is merely a repetition of the previous ones with the view of effecting the removal of the stable, which is in the same condition when the Commissioner decided to grant a license fortwelve buffaloes, and that the object of the complaint is evidently to force the Municipality to remove the stable, which interferes with the complainant's use of the lane in rear of his property, through which he apparently wishes to bring goods by the back doors instead of by the main entrance, entering from Chakla Street; stating further that the owner of the stable was prosecuted for having kept animals in excess of the number allowed in the license in the stable proper and also in the passage in rear thereof and was fined Rs. 50 on the 16th September, 1898, and ordered to remove the extra animals as early as possible.

The letter was recorded.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 19th September, 1898, forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 1925, dated the 8th June, 1898, copy of a memorandum to his address, dated the 16th September 1898, from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who states that Mr. Desai's complaint regarding the scanty water supply at Dhaswadi was carefully enquired into at the time, but that no substantial ground could be found for it, and that in the month of May 1898 the consumption in the native town was very excessive, and it is sought to distribute the supply as equitably as possible by shutting off some districts for certain hours and turning it out on to others. It was resolved to forward the memorandum to the Corporation with the recommendation that the applicant be informed in the terms of the Water Engineer's report.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Committee considered letter from Dr. Chokey, in medical charge of the Arthur Road Hospital, relative to the results of Professor Lustig's serum. It stated that the total number of cases treated up to date (23rd instant) was 207. Of these 117 had died and 90 had recovered, giving a mortality rate of 56·50 per cent. This rate was better by nearly 20 per cent. than the average of other hospitals. Dr. Chokey stated that even in very advanced cases the serum had the effect of ameliorating symptoms and prolonging life. This was all that he could state at present, and Dr. Galliotti was in perfect accord with the statement.

The letter was recorded.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Committee considered letter from the Chief Accountant to the Commissioner regarding excess in plague expenditure. The Accountant stated that in a note, dated 10th May, 1898, the late Commissioner, Mr. Snow, estimated the total expenditure on plague up to 1st October 1898, at Rs. 33 lakhs, against which a sum of Rs. 3 3-4 lakhs was expected to be received from Government, leaving the sum expected required to be provided for at Rs. 34 1-4 lakhs. The gross expenditure up to the end of the current month, however, had amounted to Rs. 35,40,000 against which Rs. 2,15,000 had been received from Government, leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 33,25,000. The balance available, therefore, from the estimated Rs. 34 1-4 lakhs amounted to one lakh rupees only, to which should be added, ed Rs. 1,00,000 still recoverable from Government making the total amount available for future expenditure Rs. 2,00,000. In addition to the Rs. 1,00,000 recoverable from Government there were further charges in connection with pass-work, riot expenses, construction of sheds for Government servents, observation camps, etc. which might be estimated at Rs. 30,000. The gross estimated expenditure up to September 1898 was Rs. 33,50,000 while the actuals up to that were Rs. 35,40,000, being Rs. 1,90,000 in excess of estimates. That was due to liabilities left undischarged by the late Plague Committee, the estimates of whose expenditure for April to September, 1898, were Rs. 8,52,000 against Rs. 11,11,031 actuals, the excess amounting to Rs. 2,59,031. Slightly over Rs. 60,000 of the excess was met from savings in 1897-98 on estimated expenditure on plague. Under the circumstances the Chief Accountant applied for sanction for further payments being made to the extent of about Rs. 2,50,000, the amount to be met as an advance from the loan funds now being arranged for by the Municipality.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for its consideration.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MARTINIS FOR FRONTIER TRIBES.

WITH regard to the theory, believed in some quarters, that Martini rifles from the Persian Gulf find their

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th September.

MODY BAY ESTATE.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 7th June 1898, sanctioning a 10-years' lease of a plot of land measuring 258 4-9 square yards, situate at Mody Bay Port Trust Estate.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th September 1893, submitting an application for a lease for 50 years, of a plot of land on the South side of Goa Street at Mody Bay, measuring 344 5-9 square yards, instead of the plot previously granted, for the purpose of erecting a godown and dwelling house at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,500, at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, *viz.* :—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for the next 10 years and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, and recommending that the lease applied for be granted, and that the former grant under the Resolution quoted above be cancelled.

Read letter from the traffic Manager, dated 19th September 1898, explaining that the parties at first proposed to only expend Rs. 2,000 and they were then informed that for that expenditure a lease for a longer period than 10 years would not be recommended, that they subsequently changed their minds and agreed to spend Rs. 6,500, the full building value expected by the Trustees, asking at the same time, and as a fresh matter, for a lease for 50 years which was duly recommended.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

DOCK EXTENSION.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 2nd September 1898, forwarding plans and detailed estimates for the extension of Warehouse D in Victoria Dock, saying that the plans are much the same as those of the other Victoria Dock Warehouses except that a platform for lowering packages for delivery from the upper floor has been substituted for a shoot, proposing that this platform be worked either by means of counterbalance weights or hydraulic power, pointing out that he has also given an estimate for a pent 43 inch by 25½ inch at the north end of the east wall of the new warehouse which the Traffic Manager considers will be most useful to him, that it will be necessary to remove the present Inspector's store room and shed in Victoria Dock as they come close up to the foundations of the east wall of the new warehouse, and even if they were not disturbed when the foundations were put in they should not be allowed to remain so close to the new building on account of the danger from fire, that the Traffic Manager suggests the plot opposite Warehouse C as a good site for the Copra shed which now stands on the site of the proposed warehouse, and submitting the following abstract of the estimates:—I new Warehouse Rs. 1,34,050,2-0; II pent Rs. 1,734 11-0; III lowering platform in D Rs. 1,650-0-0.. IV removing and re-erecting inspector's store-room, &c. Rs. 770-0, V removing and re-erecting Copra shed Rs. 1,650-0.. Total Rs. 1,40,400 13-0, stating that the above estimates do no include the cost of Engineering Establishment, and remarking that the warehouse will probably take at least six months to complete. Submitted plan (in four sheets) showing the proposed extension of warehouse D, &c.

STORE SHED.

Read report by the Docks Superintendent, dated 12th September 1898, stating that, if a suitable space in the South-west corner of the Railway shed is partitioned off and a flooring put down for the stores, &c., it will not be necessary to rebuild the store sheds.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 16th September 1898, saying that he has examined the plants and estimates, that the plans and details are quite suitable with the exception of the provision of an extra staircase which is necessary; that it will not be necessary to reconstruct the Inspector's store shed as provision for it can be made in the South-west corner of the Rail-borne goods shed, remarking that the estimates are otherwise in order, and observing that if funds had been available he hoped the work would have been undertaken at once and completed before the next busy season, but having in view the liabilities on other large works already sanctioned and in progress, &c., &c., proposes a postponement of the work until next year.

Resolution.—The plans and estimates are approved, subject to the provision of one extra staircase and the omission of the amount included for the re-erection of the Inspector's store shed. The estimates now sanctioned will then be as follows for works only:—I new warehouse Rs. 1,34,350, II pent Rs. 1,735, III extra hydraulic lift in D warehouse Rs. 1,650, IV removing and re-erecting Copra shed Rs. 1,050. Total for works only Rs. 1,39,391. The site proposed for the Copra shed, as shown on plan is approved. The provision of funds for this work should be considered when the Budget for 1899-1900 is under preparation.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE DOCKS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st August 1898, bringing to notice that the lowering shoots in the books Warehouses are not as convenient for working as desirable, that packages have to lowered with the help of ropes and more than 3 or 4 cannot be dealt with at one operation, besides the operation is not quite safe; that the ropes made use of cost Rs. 120 per year on the average as there is much wear and tear, and suggesting that lowering platforms 6"by8" as proposed by the Engineer would be a great deal more suitable and economical for the warehouses than shoots that platforms of the size recommended would bring down 8 or 9 packages at one operation with a minimum of jolting or jar and without the aid of ropes, and recommending that as an experiment one lowering platform should be fitted at No. 4 Warehouse, and if on fair trial it should prove a success, the same appliance might be fitted to all the remaining upper floor warehouses and the shoots dispensed with.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th September 1898, reporting that a lowering platform similar to the model furnished by him could be fitted in No. 4 Warehouse, and estimating the probable cost of the platform itself at Rs. 750 and Rs. 225 for making the well in the upper floor and the pit on the ground floor. The model was exhibited at the meeting.

Resolution:—The proposal to construct one lowering platform in No. 4 Warehouse is approved; the cost estimated at Rs. 975, being met from anticipated Surplus Revenue. After three months' experience of the working of the platform, the Engineer and Traffic Manager should report on its suitability.

BULK OIL PRECAUTIONS.

Read memorandum from the Acting Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 31st August 1898, forwarding correspondence received from the Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, enquiring, with reference to the conditions under which Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company have been allowed to erect a Bulk Oil Installation at the Mody Bay North Reclamation, whether the Trustees anticipate that the filling up of the petroleum tanks, as they become empty, the water will injure the oil as represented by the Company.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, dated 24th August 1898, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, representing with reference to condition I of the conditions under which they have been allowed to erect a Bulk Oil Installation, viz., "that each tank should be connected with a water main and be kept full by letting in water to fill the part not occupied by oil;" that by putting more than 2 or 3 inches of water in the tanks the water would get into the swing pipe through which the oil is drawn off, as the different connections of the flanges of this pipe can never be absolutely tight with the result that the oil, as it is drawn off, would become mixed with water and refuse to burn; that as sea-water would cause damage to the tanks, fresh water must be used, that the cost of such large quantities of water will prove a serious tax upon their business, &c., &c.,: and requesting that they may be released from the obligation to carry out the condition referred to.

Submitted Mr. Boverton Redwood's Report, dated 9th March 1898, in which it is stated by that eminent authority on petroleum that he does not consider it necessary to replace by water the oil drawn off; that in India there would be excess of vapour over the proportion requisite to give a powerful explosive mixture; and that it there is a large volume of gaseous mixture in the tank there is proportionately less oil to be a source of danger from fire. Submitted memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 30th August 1898. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th September 1898, reporting that as an authority like Mr. Boverton Redwood does not consider it necessary to replace the oil drawn off, by water condition, No. 1 need not be enforced and adding that Messrs. Graham and Company do not fill up the vacancies in their tanks with water. Submitted draft letter to Government on the subject. Read minutes by Members of the Land and Railways Committee thereon.

Resolution.—The draft letter as modified is approved.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter submitting for the approval of the Trustees an alternative plan of the proposed building plots on the Southern half of the Apollo Basin prepared by their at the request of their certain constituents by whom they have been instructed to apply on their behalf for leases of some of the plots in question, pointing out that in the Trustees' plan the plots do not give sufficient area for a first class residential building, and also the garden spaces between the plots when divided up will not be wide enough for a carriage drive; that the entrance to the premises ought to be at the side of the building and not in the front because in the latter position a porch will obstruct the view and also reduce the accommodation of tenants occupying the ground story; that in their plan they have arranged for four plots in the front or Eastern row, each 80ft long by 50ft. wide with a 40ft. garden space between, and five plots in the rear (Western) row, each 80ft. long by 40ft. wide with garden spaces between, varying from 30ft. to 35ft. in width; that these plots have been arranged so as to allow a direct western breeze to the front buildings and a view of the harbour to the rear buildings: observing that although by this re-arrangement there will be a slight decrease in the area of building land and a corresponding increase in the garden spaces, the revenue to the Port Trust will in reality be thereby slightly enhanced because their constituents are prepared to pay an increase all over of annas 4 per square yard above the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees and mentioned in the printed conditions for their respective plots. Also requesting on behalf of their clients that the term of the lease may be extended to 99 years, drawing attention to the fact that this Southern half of the basin is a continuation of frontage land which has already been let to other parties on 99 years' leases, and that the buildings which their clients propose to erect will, as regards proportionate cost, quality of material, construction and finish, be equal to and quite as substantial as the buildings which are to be erected on land held under a 99 years' lease on Lansdowne Road, and noting the names of their six clients respectively against the number of the plot selected by each of them; the plots thus applied for being seven in all, consecutively numbered and coloured red in the plan submitted for approval. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th September 1898.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 15th September 1893, concurred in by the other members of the Land and Railways Committee proposing as follows:—(1) that the modified arrangements as shown on the architect's plan be approved; (2) that the leases for these nine building sites be extended to 99 years, renewable for a further period of 99 years at a rent which will be determined by taking into consideration the rent realised or obtainable for equally good sites in this locality at the time of renewal; (3) that the rates of rent per square yard per annum for the first period of 99 years to be as follows:—Eastern building sites with sea frontage—Re. 1-8, and for first ten years, 2, for second ten years, Rs. 2-8, for next 30 years, Rs. 3, for remaining 49 years, Western sites—Re. 1-4 for first ten years, Re. 1-12 for second ten years, Rs. 2-4 for next 30 years, and Rs. 2-12 for remaining 49 years; (4) that the conditions to be otherwise as already approved.

Resolution.—In modification of the orders contained in Trustees' Resolution No. 214, dated 28th June 1898, the Trustees are pleased to sanction the proposals approved by the Land and Railways Committee, subject as regards the 99 years' leases to the approval of Government under section 25 of the Port Trust Act; the renewal clause to provide for a revised rental "suitable to the circumstances of the case at the time." The applications for seven plots are accepted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Sept. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 16th Sept. 1898.	For week ending 16th Sept. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 16th Sept. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	461	17	383
" piloted out of harbour	15	479	13	379
" transported	10	378	11	213
" attended to	2	50	4	63
" warped	1	37	2	27

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esp'nade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	83	57	78	3	80	22	73	44
Wednesday, 28th Sept	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Total	83	57	78	4	80	24	73	47
Total fall to Sept. 28th, 1897	81	30	80	46	83	67	89	80
Total fall to Sept. 28th, 1896	88	44	86	69	93	01	93	10

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	198	9
On the 28th September, 1898	0	10
Total	198	19

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Director.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·789	E	3	96·6	77·1	55	...	13·70	—3·13
Sirsa	29·823	SW	7	10·8	75·3	37	...	6·40	—5·98
Delhi	29·824	NW	5	99·2	79·4	42	...	13·28	—12·75
Agra	29·823	SW	4	100·5	75·4	62	...	21·92	—4·48
Cawnpore	29·847	Calm	3	95·8	74·1	75	...	47·18	...
Allahabad	29·855	WSW	3	95·1	75·3	75	...	51·79	+16·99
Jhansi	29·833	W	2	93·6	78·2	72	...	33·77	—2·68
Jagodhad	29·737	Calm	3	101·0	78·1	81	...	29·83	+0·17
Karachi	29·785	WSW	13	87·4	76·0	79	...	2·81	—3·27
Jeypore	29·860	S	3	100·1	73·9	48	...	17·08	—9·19
Ajmere	29·837	Calm	4	97·4	78·6	64	...	11·43	—8·28
Deesa	29·855	NNW	5	98·8	72·5	72	...	15·51	—9·77
Ahmedabad	29·833	WNW	2	94·2	75·1	77	...	33·50	...
Bhuj	29·849	W	10	95·3	70·9	74	...	13·20	—9·23
Rajkot	29·836	W	7	95·9	70·8	76	...	15·35	—12·04
Ghadechi	29·857	NNE	5	98·6	72·8	78	...	30·22	...
Veraval	29·847	NNW	9	89·1	77·1	77	...	12·25	...
Neemuch	29·873	Calm	4	94·3	74·6	67	...	27·30	—2·13
Indore	29·913	Calm	7	90·7	69·1	98	0·33	38·64	+5·37
Sangor	29·881	S	4	91·3	76·1	71	...	6·39	+16·46
Jubulpore	29·832	S	...	90·4	72·6	78	...	65·53	+11·14
Hoshangabad	29·893	Calm	2	90·7	75·2	82	0.07	58·71	+7·17
Khandwa	29·890	SE	3	90·2	73·6	84	0·09	24·35	—4·41
Itarsi	29·893	Calm	5	89·8	70·6	81	0·10	39·59	—6·55
Nagpur	29·889	Calm	3	90·7	77·1	85	0·02	48·86	+5·39
Amraoti	29·882	S	5	89·7	70·3	84	1·01	29·12	—10·63
Akola	29·879	E	3	89·6	72·2	89	0·48	19·89	—10·81
Surat	29·943	S	3	94·7	76·5	75	...	31·56	—5·56
Malegaon	29·860	Calm	5	92·4	72·6	91	0·07	13·88	—6·28
Bombay	29·858	NNE	6	87·4	76·5	91	0·03	73·14	+3·60
Poona	29·881	ESE	6	86·5	68·4	87	0·69	23·36	+3·87
Ahmednagar	29·834	SW	3	85·3	69·4	95	0·81	14·10	...
Aurangabad	29·895	Calm	4	87·8	67·7	83	0·57	20·78	...
Sholapur	29·879	Calm	8	88·7	70·3	78	0·24	30·57	+6·35
Ratnagiri	29·892	Calm	4	86·9	74·4	93	0·43	114·36	+10·57
Belgaum	29·843	Calm	7	82·2	66·3	92	0·09	39·70	+3·90
Goa	29·837	SE	6	84·0	75·4	91	0·22	97·81	...
Karwar	29·833	Calm	3	84·2	74·0	91	0·16	125·23	+12·22
Mangalore	29·857	SSW	1	89·3	73·9	83	0·18	105·22	+3·32
Calicut	29·874	SE	4	79·3	74·0	90	0·27	81·22	—2·91
Cochin	29·877	NNE	4	81·9	74·2	85	0·01	73·98	+1·88
Bangalore	29·879	W	4	79·7	67·8	85	0·06	18·75	+0·87
Secunderabad	29·880	ESE	4	88·6	72·0	73	...	25·80	—0·07
Masulipatan	29·894	Calm	5	88·5	77·6	83	0·02	29·17	+5·61
Bellary	29·879	Calm	3	85·2	72·7	63	0·08	8·19	—1·82
Cuddapah	29·875	NE	L	94·1	78·9	73	...	12·59	—0·77
Madras	29·881	WNW	4	84·9	75·5	79	0·03	29·16	+5·17
Coimbatore	29·886	E	1	86·4	70·6	86	...	3·65	+1·23
Trichinopoly	29·854	W	5	95·5	74·4	74	...	7·15	—3·47
Negapatam	29·855	W	6	92·5	77·9	83	...	12·27	+1·64
Colombo	29·794	SW	7	87·0	75·0	95	1·91	23·35	+1·37
Aden	29·770	NE	6	94·3	82·8	76	...	0·07	—0·35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·00 (83·12); G T H=0·01 (79·14); St G H=0·01 (81·21); C P=0·03 (73·14).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Sirsa, Delhi and Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform over the greater part of the country. Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° in excess of the normal at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Surat and Malegaon, and the minimum 8° in excess at Lahore and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Sirsa and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places. About an inch of rain has fallen at Amraoti and Colombo, light to moderate showers at Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore and Calicut, and a few drops at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Mangalore, Bombay, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatan, Bellary and Madras. The weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition in the Bombay Presidency, and local showers are likely. In Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency conditions are favourable for local showers.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

WEDNESDAY: The barometer has risen almost everywhere briskly to rapidly. Over Northern India there has not been much change in the general conditions. The pressure of the barometer remains very uniform over Burma, Bengal, Peninsula and Central Province while a well marked but shallow depression exists over the Western desert. Winds are between East and North in the Punjab; Westerly to South-Westerly almost of bay stations and more are less variable elsewhere. Calms are fairly numerous this morning, but the force of the wind is fresh at Saugor island and parts of the Punjab. Mean temperature has fallen in the Punjab and Bombay, risen in North West Provinces and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is low for the time of the year in North Punjab, Assam, East Bengal and Madras, and higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess reported from Eastern Rajputana and the greatest deficiency from North Punjab. Showers have been received in Burma, Bengal, North Punjab, Kashmir, Peninsula and Central Provinces. The principal amounts are over two inches at Mymensingh and over one inch at Silchar, Sibsagar, Murre, Colombo, Amraoti and Raichur.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

QUARANTINE AND DETENTION.

The Indian Spectator complains: In strange contrast with the declaration of Government in favour of abolishing quarantine and detention and allowing greater freedom of movement to the people, comes the news of extraordinary stringency the Poona Plague authorities are said to have introduced in the rules regulating the incoming traffic. As a rule, all are subjected to the so-called disinfection baths, and orders have been issued to detain in quarantine arrivals at any station between Poona and Dhond, on one side, and Pooma and Lanowli, on the other, unless they produce passes from the Plague authorities of the places whence they come. We wonder what the meaning of all this is. We hope this year, too, we are not to have a repetition of promises of a reassuring character and direct orders to the effect from Government, coupled with a deliberate nonfulfilment of those promises in practice and a setting at nought of the orders from place to place.

THE INDIAN PRINCES' HEALTH INSTITUTE.

The *Guferati* objects to Her Majesty's name being associated with the Indian Princes' Health Institute: A few weeks ago when we protested against the reversed name of Her Majesty the Queen being associated with the Indian Princes' Health Institute, we were not aware that the Government of India had recorded it in black and white that "no presentation to herself, however splendid, would be so grateful to Her Majesty as the Inauguration of the scheme for shadowed" by the Maharaja of Kholepur. This authoritative expression of approval will be a painful surprise to many who know how kind and tender hearted the Queen is. For what is, after all the newfangled institute? It is a Pasteur Institute with a considerably wider scope of bacteriological operations. These operations mean an inconceivable number of exercuciating experiments on the defenceless and dumb creatures of God.

A NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

Regarding the suggestion made in these columns on the desirability of having a Money Act for the Presidential Corporations, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* says: The suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette*, in its issue of Friday last, on the desirability of having a Money Act for the Presidential Corporations is one which should be seriously considered by their respective representatives. The Indian Government's conduct and attitude towards these local self-governing bodies may be compared to that of the dog in the manger. It will not come to their aid by advancing the necessary loans in times of their greatest need. Neither will it do aught to give them the necessary loans in facilities for borrowing. True it is that in their respective Acts certain limited powers for raising loans are given. But these loans are for twenty to forty and sixty years. At present they could only borrow from the Presidency banks or other local monetary institutions at such rates of interests as may be current. What these rates are when a monetary stringency prevails need not be told here. Every business man knows them. Partly, Municipalities like ours are at the mercy of these bankers or other usurious capitalists. These know how great is the need of money to the Corporations, and they therefore know too well how to turn the screw. The advantage of issuing bills, after the manner of the British treasury, therefore becomes manifest.

THE PROSPECTIVE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati* gives certain reasons for its preferring a new man from England for the office of Chief Justice of Bombay to having an Indian judge: The question of a successor to the late Sir Charles Farran is being discussed in various quarters, Having regard to the importance of the post and to the enormous influence which a really learned and capable, independent and impartial judge at the head of the judiciary exercises upon the bench and the bar and the judicial administration, one can easily understand the anxiety with which the public are waiting for a satisfactory announcement on the subject. We believe the feeling is almost unanimous that a *first-class* lawyer bred up in the freest atmosphere and the best professional and judicial traditions of England should be appointed. It might be contended that there is an obvious advantage in selecting some one with Indian experience. There is some force in this suggestion. But we are strongly inclined to believe that there are other considerations of overwhelming importance which override every other consideration. The presence of a strong, independent and thoroughly dispassionate Judge at the head of the judiciary primarily more conducive to the maintenance of public confidence in the High Court than any other qualification. The public want learned and cultured judges on the bench who will train legal practitioners by sympathetic encouragement, and elevate the tone of the bench and the bar by their own dignified example.

RECOGNITION OF COLLEGES FOR AFFILIATION.

Referring to the proceedings of the last meeting of the University Senate, the *Rast Goftar* writes: The proposed regulations for the Affiliation of Collegiate Institutions have been referred back to the Syndicate. The recent debate at the meeting of the Senate has resulted in a draw. The manœuvre to defer and obstruct the passing of the regulations was masterfully planned and successful. One of the Syndics, who had consented to passing them in the Syndicate and to having them placed before the Senate for acceptance, confessed that the arguments advanced by Mr. Setalwad were so very cogent and lucid, and they threw so much light on the subject, that a sudden change came over the spirit of his dreams and he recanted! Mr. Justice Ranade made out a strong case in favour of the acceptance of the new regulations. The Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Mackichan strove hard to show that Government was bent on exercising its authority under section 12 of the University Act. Any persistent attempt to stifle the claim of the Government would not only make matters very awkward for the University, but would perhaps bring about a dead-lock between the Government and the University. It was proposed and carried that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for further consideration. So that the opposition did not venture to bring matters to a crisis and take the votes of the Senate. The attempt has resulted in a draw, and the Senate will once more have the tussel and the fight.

The *Gujerati* remarks: Under the existing Regulations the privilege of affiliation can be withdrawn by the Senate only on the ground that an institution has changed its course of instruction or ceased to educate up to the University standard. The Syndicate, therefore, desired to enlarge the power of withdrawal by omitting all reference to these two specific reasons. This amendment was so harmless that no one would have raised any objection. But Government seemed to have been suddenly roused to a sense of their statutory power and informed the Syndicate of their new-born desire to exercise their power of authorization under the Act of Incorporation. And so new Regulations were framed and submitted to the Senate for their acceptance. We showed last time that they were of a reactionary character, and the discussion that took place at last Monday's meeting of the Senate has only strengthened the force of the considerations we then advanced. The proposed Regulations deprive the Senate of the power of recognizing institutions which do not teach up to the Degree examinations and make authorisation by Government indispensable in all cases. This is contrary to established practice and to the proper construction of section 12 of the Act of Incorporation.

The *Indian Spectator* observes: They were two very important questions which the Senate of the local University was called upon to decide last week; and we believe that the proposals which the Syndicate sent in for adoption by the Senate were crude and defective enough to justify the resolution adopted by the latter body to refer them back to the former for reconsideration. The first question referred to the rules and regulations for the recognition of colleges and other institutions by the University, and the relative rights and privileges of Government and the University in regard to authorization of institutions to send up candidates for the various Degree examinations. The matter is regulated by Sec. XII of the Act of Incorporation of the University, which provides that the Senate can admit a candidate for a Degree, either by a special order of its own, or after presentation of a certificate from an institution authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council to the effect that he has completed the necessary course of instruction. Section VIII of the Act gives wide powers to the Senate of making bye-laws, and in virtue of these powers it has framed rules and regulations for the recognition and affiliation of colleges, and these have been duly sanctioned by Government. The result is that in law no institution can send up candidates for the Degree examinations, unless it is authorized to do so by Government, and unless it is also recognized by the University. There is thus a concurrent double jurisdiction in the matter of recognizing colleges, and, as a necessary corollary, of withdrawing the recognition.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of this age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

ANTHONY HOPE'S new novel will begin to appear serially just after Christmas. His first selection for a title, Born in the Purple, having been used before, the story will be called The King's Mirror. The hero is a royal boy of a delightful kingdom, such as we had in the Prisoner of Zenda, and a lad of parts. His nurse imparts to him the greatness of his authority, the majesty of his privileges, as a born king. Next day she has occasion to spank him. He has difficulty in reconciling the two facts.

Happy thought! Mr. Justin H. McCarthy has written for English readers a short history of the United States. It will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, whose autumn list promises other interesting books. Ian Maclaren is giving us a volume, Afterwards, and Other Stories, and Mr. E. B. Simpson a book about Robert Louis Steverson in Edinburgh. Then there will be Henry Drummond's life by Dr. G. A. Smith, and Dr. Dale's biography by his son, Mr. A. W. W. Dale. Principal Fairbairn has an important theological work nearly ready, and the Duchess of Leeds is mentioned for a book.

Miss Frances Slaughter is editing a Sportswoman's Library for Messrs. Constable, the idea being a Badminton in a small way. Meanwhile there will be two volumes, but a third may appear later. It is thought that they may fill an empty niche in the literature of sport. Mrs. Burn, daughter of Colonel Amstruther Thomson, has written on fox hunting, and Mrs. Penn Curzon, whose father was formerly master of the Devon and Somerset staghounds, on stag hunting. Susan Countess of Malmesbury is another contributor, her subject being angling. The Sportswoman's Library will be dedicated to the Countess of Worcester.

Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, an American authority on labor questions, was in England for some time last autumn. While here he made a special study of our co-operative workshops, factories and farms. Now he has converted his notes into a thoughtful volume, which Messrs. Harper will publish next week. It has the title, Labor Co-partnership. No side of the British co-operative movement has escaped Mr. Lloyd's study. He dwells on the proportions which that movement has already assumed, and says the flowing tide is steadily with it. He is hopeful that English example may encourage the co-operative spirit in America.

The weather is not very seasonable for speaking about a Christmas annual, only time has to be taken by the forelock in such a venture. Mr. Downey has already in type most of the contents of a literary Christmas Tree. The volume will contain, as is believed, the last story that James Payne wrote. There will also be contributions by Miss Braddon, Mr. Frankfort Moore, Mr. Manville Fenn, Mr. Baring Gould, Mr. Christie Murray, and others. As to pictures, four artists have had these in hand—namely, Mr. Gordon Browne, Mr. W. B. Handforth, Mr. B. L. Le Fanu, and Mr. A. D. McCormick.

In olden days music was part of the telling of a romance. Mrs. Blundell, who uses the pennname M E Francis, has written a musical novel. That is to say, the flavor of music is supposed to surge through it. The author wonders whether others will hear the music as she herself has done. Music is my theme, she tells us in effect, my characters are impelled by it, and my incidents develop from it. Musical language, too, is used for chapter headings, and, finally, the story is dedicated to Paderewski. The story has the tittle The Duenna of a Genius, and it will be published by Messrs. Harper.

A year ago Mr. Laurence Gomme edited, in the King's Story Book, specimens of what our romantic prose literature has to say of English history. The mine was not exhausted, and in another volume entitled the Queen's Story Book further examples will be presented. He again calls upon the great masters, Scott and Thackeray, together with Lytton, John Galt, and Ainsworth. In addition, specimens from Defoe, Thomas Love Peacock, Beaconsfield, and various writers not before quoted, are now given. The history presented by the new volume begins with the events which crowned the great victory at Hastings. It closes with one of the scenes of the Chartist riots, as told by Beaconsfield. Messrs. Constable are the publishers.

Mr. Septimus Rivington is preparing for publication by his firm a second edition of his history of Tonbridge School. The first edition of the book was published in 1869, and soon afterwards went out of print. There have been repeated requests that it should be re-issued and brought up to date. Mr. Rivington has considerably revised the early and middle parts, and the later part, dating from 1843, has been entirely re-written. The number of illustrations has been increased from eleven to forty, and the quality improved. The scheme of 1880 has been inserted in full, as it forms a great landmark in the history of the school, which by the way, was founded as far back as the year 1553.

Students of anthropology will find a special interest in several books which Messrs. Macmillan are soon to publish. Professor Spencer, of Melbourne, and Mr. F. J. Gillen, of South Australia, have jointly written an account of the manners and customs of the natives of South Australia. Then, we are to have an English edition, revised by Professor Howes, of Dr. Semon's work on the Australian Bush. The third book is Miss Mary Kingsley's West African Studies, a supplement to her very readable Travels in West Africa. She treats especially of native methods of healing in West Africa, and passes the great institution of "fetish" in farther review.

Mr. Crockett has nearly finished the novel with which he will follow. The Red Axe, now shortly to be published. Mr. Heinemann is publishing an English translation of another story by Gabriele d'Annunzio, namely, The Child of Pleasure. Messrs. Macmillan announce a tale of Morocco, Bismillah, by Mr. A. J. Dawson, who paid a visit to Morocco last year. Miss Helen Stratton has illustrated a volume of fairy stories, by Mr. W. D. Campbell, which Messrs. Constable will shortly publish, under the title Beyond the Border. Neil Macleod, a story of literary life in London, is to be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. It is by the author of the Land of the Leal. Evan Harrington, will be the next volume in the six-shilling edition of Mr. Meredith's novels. Mr. Heinemann announces a story by a young American writer, Miss Ellen Glasgow. It has to do with tenement life in New York, and has the title Phases of an Inferior Planet.

Boswell's account of Dr. Johnson's tour in the Hebrides is to be brought out by Messrs. Constable, uniform with the edition of the Life, which Mr. Birrel edited for them. Messrs. Harper are publishing a work on The Paternal State in France and Germany, meaning the extent to which those States control the individual citizen. The author is an American, Mr. Henry Gaullieur. Mrs. Steel is the author of a handbook on Indian cookery and housekeeping. So far it has only been published in India. Now Mr. Heinemann is to bring out an edition here. Pitcher, the sporting writer, is publishing, through Messrs. Sands and Co., a volume called Gals Gossip. It will have a special cover design by Mr. Jan Van Beers. Messrs. Ward and Lock will publish on an early date an entirely new edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. The volume will come up to the present autumn.

A special cheap edition of Lord Roberts's Forty-One Years in India is in course of preparation, and will be published immediately in one volume, small octavo, by Messrs. Macmillan. The new edition will contain in readable type the whole of the text and appendices which are comprised in the two-volume edition, and will likewise include all the maps and illustrations. The portraits are being re-engraved especially for this issue, and several which have not appeared in any previous edition will be added. The work in two volumes at 30s. has already run through no less than twenty-nine editions.

The September number of the Public School Magazine is perhaps the best number that has yet appeared of this spirited new comer among the monthlies. It has the advantage of keeping a steady eye upon its special objects, and for those who are in any way concerned in our public schools is full of interest. Conspicuous among the contents is the article on Durham School, with its numerous sketches and portraits and its many details regarding that venerable institution, together with the first instalment of chapters in the life of the late Bishop Hannington, consisting of letters written by the Bishop while on his travels to his children. They are illustrated by many pen and ink sketches from the same hand. The Public Schools Cricket reports and the Miscellanea of the Editor's Table continue to be prominent features.

"Breakfast is ready, Sahib" four simple commonplace works and yet what a variety of emotions they call up. To the well grown youth, fresh from the saddle full of health, hope and good spirits, the knowledge that Breakfast is ready is received with a keen sense of anticipated enjoyment. All the world seems to smile upon him and to see him "set to" one would think his breakfast was the one thing wanting to to make his happiness complete. Ten years hence and perhaps the same "youth" now with a liver, and a constitution much impaired by late hours and more whisky pegs than were ever prescribed for him by his medical man, hears the words with a sad feeling of regret. Breakfast indeed! Not he—Just a whisky and Soda, or an egg in sherry, thanks—and yet there was a time when the mysterious name of "Shack

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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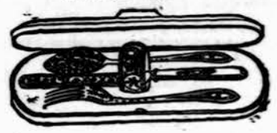
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